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OF SHEFFIELD  
ATION COMMITTEE

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL  
MEDICINE

10. PARK ROAD,  
OXFORD

# SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

HAROLD M. COHEN, M.D., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1944  
[THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR]

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# SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE

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Mr. G. SYLVESTER.  
Ald. F. WOMERSLEY.

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Mrs. E. H. MILLER, J.P.  
Ald. E. S. NICHOLSON, J.P.  
Coun. J. F. WILLIAMS.

Director of Education—W. P. ALEXANDER, Ph.D., Ed.B., M.A., B.Sc.

## STAFF

### School Medical Officer.

HAROLD M. COHEN, M.D., D.P.H.

### Assistant School Medical Officers.

JOSEPH H. CAMPAIN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	†EITHNE M. SWALLOW, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Temporary).
MARION C. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	ELSIE G. M. OATES, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Temporary).
WILLIAM D. A. KING, M.B., Ch.B.	ETHEL SKERRITT, M.D., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Temporary).
‡LINDSAY D. WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	MARY RHIND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Temporary).
DORIS E. MORTON, B.A., M.B., B.Ch.	
‡CHARLES O. GREER, B.A., M.B., B.Ch.	
	*JOHN E. HEATHCOTE, L.R.C.P. & S.E. (Temporary).

### Specialist Officers.

Skin Section .. .. .	*RUPERT HALLAM, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Ophthalmic Section .. .. .	*EDITH HATHERLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
	*GEORGE E. ROBINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
	*ARTHUR SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
Aural Section .. .. .	*JOHN H. COBB, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.
Orthopædic Section .. .. .	*FRANK W. HOLDSWORTH, B.A., M.Chir., F.R.C.S.
Rheumatism and Heart Section .. .. .	*CUTHWIN H. BÖSENBERG, M.B., Ch.B.

### School Dental Surgeons.

EDMUND A. REEVE, L.D.S., R.C.S.	FRANK W. WALMSLEY, L.D.S., R.C.S.
JOHN K. PENNEY, L.D.S.	‡OSWALD S. BENNETT, L.D.S., R.C.S.
MARY M. PELLATT, L.D.S., R.C.S.	‡ALBERT E. CLARKE, L.D.S.
ALFRED E. GISBURN, L.D.S.	FLORENCE E. BIRKS, L.D.S. (Temporary).
AGNES M. THOSEBY, L.D.S.	*ROY TAYLOR, L.D.S. (Temporary).
	EDITH M. WOODCOCK, L.D.S. (Temporary).

### Child Guidance Clinic.

Medical Director—THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

NOEL E. WHILDE, B.Sc. (Educational Psycho- logist in charge).	EDITH J. NICHOLSON (Psychiatric Social Worker).
*KATHLEEN B. COBB, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., Dip. Psych. (Psychiatrist).	(One vacancy for Psychiatric Social Worker).
KATHLEEN M. BENDALL, B.A., B.Ed. (Temporary Psychologist).	

### School Nursing Staff .. .. .

ELSIE C. CRUICKSHANK (Chief Nursing Sister)  
and 31 Nursing Sisters, and 9 Nursing Assistants.

### Bents Green Residential Open Air School ..

MARGARETTA W. LYON (Matron).

### Ash House School .. .. .

ELSIE JOHNSON (Matron).

### Speech Therapists .. .. .

JOAN POLLITT, L.C.S.T.  
CHRISTINE J. COLLIER, L.C.S.T.

### After-Care Officer .. .. .

ETHEL STUART, D.P.A.

### Clerical Staff .. .. .

REGINALD E. NORTH (Chief Clerk) and 25 Clerks.

### Other Staff .. .. .

2 Dental Assistants, 8 Dental Attendants, 1 Dis-  
penser and 2 part-time Orthoptists.

‡ On War Service.

\* Part-time Officers.

† Seconded to Tuberculosis Services.

CENTRAL CLINIC AND OFFICE : 7, Leopold Street, Sheffield, 1. (Telephone 26341).

December, 1944.

## SUMMARY OF WORK, 1944

	Children.	Attend- ances.
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS AT SCHOOLS—		
Visits to Schools—	2,266	
Routine Inspection—		
Elementary Schools .. .. .	11,355	
Special Schools .. .. .	335	
Nursery Schools and Classes .. .. .	1,967	
Grammar Schools and other Institutions .. .. .	2,392	
Selected cases .. .. .	4,510	
“ Following up ” .. .. .	5,935	
Special visits .. .. .	14,739	
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS AT SCHOOL CLINICS—		
Inspection Clinic .. .. .	18,934	39,145
Minor Ailment Clinic .. .. .	23,426	41,424
OPHTHALMIC CLINIC—		
Treated by the Surgeons .. .. .	4,422	8,315
Dressed by Nurses .. .. .	1,847	12,546
Orthoptic Treatment .. .. .	360	3,109
AURAL CLINIC		
Treated by the Surgeon .. .. .	774	929
Dressed by Nurses .. .. .	2,675	29,449
DENTAL CLINIC—		
Inspected at schools .. .. .	54,161	
Inspected at clinics .. .. .	4,980	
Treated .. .. .	18,725	31,285
ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC—		
Examined by the Surgeon .. .. .	486	570
RHEUMATISM AND HEART CLINIC—		
Examined by the Physician .. .. .	360	638
CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC .. .. .	271	2,478
SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC .. .. .	221	1,789
IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA—		
At schools and clinics .. .. .	3,357	9,488
SCHOOL NURSING SISTERS AND NURSING ASSISTANTS—		
Examinations of children in schools .. .. .	250,411	
Visits to homes .. .. .	6,281	
Minor dressings at clinics and schools .. .. .	16,939	114,471
TOTAL ATTENDANCES OF CHILDREN AT SCHOOLS AND CLINICS .. .. .		295,636

## CITY OF SHEFFIELD

## GENERAL INFORMATION.

Population .. .. .	496,700
Area .. .. .	39,598 acres.
Density of Population .. .. .	12·54 persons per acre.
Rateable Value .. .. .	£3,396,127
Education Rate .. .. .	51·21d.
Penny Rate produces .. .. .	£13,330
Elementary Schools (including Nursery Schools)—	
Number of schools .. .. .	117
Number of departments .. .. .	196
Average number on rolls .. .. .	58,659
Average attendance .. .. .	50,761
Special Schools—	
Number of schools .. .. .	11
Average number on rolls .. .. .	914
Average attendance .. .. .	745
Schools for Higher Education—	
Number of schools .. .. .	11
Average number on rolls .. .. .	5,525



CITY OF SHEFFIELD  
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

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SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

I have the honour to present for your consideration the report on the work of the School Medical Service for the year ended 31st December, 1944.

The report is again brief in accordance with the request of the Minister, but as in previous years, certain sections describing innovations or special features are dealt with more fully.

During the year the Committee's arrangements for enlarging the accommodation of handicapped children were completed. Increasing attention is rightly given to this group and a report on one of the special schools by the Director is included. It is hoped to cover the remaining schools in succeeding years.

As far as can be judged the health of the children has been satisfactory. No epidemics of a serious nature occurred during the year and it is gratifying to note a further drop in the incidence of diphtheria.

The Committee have been fortunate to secure during the year an additional speech therapist to deal with the long waiting list.

The Education Act has now been placed on the Statute Book and the full significance of the medical provisions is being indicated by circular and statutory rules and regulations. The modifications do not concern, of course, the year under review but attention is being given to the implications.

It is a pleasure again to acknowledge the continued support and keen interest of the Chairman and Members of the Committee in the welfare of the children ; the consideration and ready help from Dr. Alexander, the late Director of Education, and from Mr. Moffett his successor, and the staff of the various departments, their help in the preparation of certain sections of the report, and the continued keenness and loyal collaboration of the School Medical Service during a year which has brought special duties.

H. M. COHEN,

*School Medical Officer.*

May, 1945.

## STAFF

In June, Dr. Swallow, an Assistant School Medical Officer, was seconded to the Tuberculosis Services of the Health Department, following consultations with the Ministry of Health and Board of Education, in accordance with Circular 2624, which is concerned with the allocation of medical manpower. Fortunately, the services of Dr. South, a former member of the staff, were obtained for three half-days per week from June to November. In December Dr. Heathcote, who had retired on superannuation, joined the staff for the same number of sessions.

The depleted state of the dental staff was improved by the appointment of Mr. R. Taylor as temporary school dental surgeon in August, but this was offset by the resignation of Mr. J. K. Penney at the end of the year. The Dental Service was then short staffed to the extent of three dental surgeons. It may be mentioned here that Mr. John Marquis, who has been on war service, resigned in December as he has accepted a permanent commission.

At the Child Guidance Clinic, Dr. Iliff, the Psychiatrist, resigned in June and Dr. Cobb was appointed to fill the vacancy in October. Mrs. Thomas, a psychiatric social worker, resigned in October and by the end of the year it had not been possible to fill this vacancy.

Miss Collier was appointed as an additional speech therapist in August.

Various resignations of temporary staff occurred amongst the other sections of the Service but these were successfully filled.

## CO-ORDINATION

A full review of the inter-availability service between the Health Department and the School Medical Service has been given previously.

Treatment of pre-school children at the various school clinics :—

Treatment given—	Cases.	Attendance.
Dental .. .. .	90	108
Aural .. .. .	14	29
Ophthalmic .. .. .	—	—
	<u>104</u>	<u>137</u>

## GENERAL: THE CHILD IN WAR-TIME

The medical officers have again watched carefully during the year for any signs or defects which may be attributable to war-time conditions.

Fortunately, no such evidence has been brought forward and indeed the consensus of opinion locally amongst the medical officers is that there has been some improvement during the year in the general standard of health

of the school children. Once again, tribute in this connection must be paid to the Ministry of Food for the even distribution of foodstuff. It is felt also that school dinners and milk are playing a beneficial part. The problem of working mothers still remains and whilst possibly only a small proportion of children show a neglect on this account there are still many broken appointments at the clinics.

### MEDICAL INSPECTION

The reason for discontinuing the routine medical inspection of the intermediates (at age eight), and a full description of the resulting modifications in medical inspection in the schools, were given in previous reports.

The following analysis shows how far this "survey" system is detecting defects in this group for the three years, compared with the year 1941, when "routine" examination was undertaken.

#### INTERMEDIATE GROUP

(EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, DENTAL AND DEFECTIVE VISION).

	Routine Examin- ations 1941	“Specials” 1941	SELECTED FOLLOWING “SURVEY.”				
			1942	Treat- ment 1943	Obser- vation 1943	Treat- ment 1944	Obser- vation 1944
Malnutrition .. ..	4	2	2	1	1	2	3
Ringworm—body .. ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Scabies .. ..	7	1	4	3	—	6	1
Impetigo .. ..	3	2	3	3	—	4	—
Other skin conditions .. ..	11	5	17	26	2	17	4
Blepharitis .. ..	3	2	1	2	—	1	1
Conjunctivitis .. ..	3	2	5	6	—	2	—
Other eye conditions .. ..	2	—	—	3	1	2	—
Squint .. ..	5	10	9	14	9	13	24
Not wearing glasses, etc. .. ..	2	1	3	10	6	16	6
Defective hearing .. ..	6	1	8	7	7	7	4
Other ear diseases .. ..	13	—	19	3	—	2	4
Discharging ears .. ..	—	—	—	2	—	6	7
Enlarged tonsils .. ..	22	5	21	26	14	26	13
Adenoids .. ..	3	1	5	3	2	5	3
Tonsils and adenoids .. ..	27	1	13	16	2	9	5
Other nose and throat con- ditions .. ..	2	—	8	6	6	14	11
Enlarged glands .. ..	5	1	3	9	7	—	7
Speech defects .. ..	1	—	4	8	4	2	5
Heart—organic .. ..	1	—	3	—	4	—	4
„ functional .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Anæmia .. ..	1	2	2	3	8	5	16
Bronchitis .. ..	10	1	4	4	3	2	3
Other lung conditions .. ..	—	—	2	—	3	—	—
Debility .. ..	3	5	17	3	6	6	12
Tuberculosis of hip .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
„ other bones and joints .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Epilepsy .. ..	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
Chorea .. ..	4	—	1	1	5	4	2
Other nervous conditions .. ..	2	—	—	—	6	—	5
Rickets .. ..	1	1	—	2	—	1	—
Spinal curvature .. ..	3	1	3	—	—	—	—
Other defects and diseases .. ..	35	10	23	14	16	24	16
	180	55	180	177	117	177	161



It would appear from these further comparisons that the continuous health survey outlined in previous reports is meeting with success. The main statistics on medical inspection will be found in Table 1, page 65.

The arrears in school visits have increased, mainly through shortage of medical staff and the increasing number of nursery classes, although the time given to diphtheria immunization has been less.

The number of children (1943 figures in brackets) found to require treatment at the routine examinations for various defects was 1,251 (1,347) and 609 (484) letters were sent to parents, advising them of these conditions. The remainder were referred to the clinics. In addition, 1,060 (1,278) children were referred for further medical supervision.

At the "follow up" examinations, which takes place approximately six months after the routine medical inspections, 5,935 (4,463) children were examined.

There were 4,510 (3,568) cases selected at the survey inspection and 1,175 (968) were found to require treatment. Letters were sent to 552 (408) parents of these children advising them to obtain the requisite treatment, whilst further supervision was required for 470 (571) of these children.

The percentage of the two routine groups requiring treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental diseases) were as follows :—

Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.1
Leavers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.9

## NUTRITION

The evaluation of the nutritional state of the children examined as routines at the various age groups is shown below, compared with the figures for 1943 and 1938. The figures for England and Wales for 1938, which are the latest available, are also given.

Age Groups—				Year.	Number examined.	Excellent. %	Normal. %	Slightly sub-normal. %	Bad. %
Entrants	..	..	1944	..	7,793	20.73	67.67	11.42	.16
			1943	..	8,875	19.42	71.65	8.85	.07
			1938	..	6,792	12.53	75.50	11.88	.08
Intermediates	..	..	1944	..	244	19.26	72.13	8.60	—
			1943	..	297	14.81	73.40	11.78	—
			1938	..	6,657	12.96	70.68	16.18	.18
Leavers	..	..	1944	..	3,318	21.30	65.64	12.92	.12
			1943	..	2,390	22.51	66.32	11.13	.04
			1938	..	6,698	18.59	68.78	12.58	.04
Total	..	..	1944	..	11,355	20.87	67.17	11.80	.14
			1943	..	11,562	19.93	70.59	9.40	.07
			1938	..	20,341	14.64	71.68	13.57	.10
Total for England and Wales			1938	..	1,674,023	14.5	74.2	10.8	.5



These findings would seem to indicate that, generally speaking, the nutrition of the children has been well maintained, although again the writer must state there is no absolute yard-stick with which to measure nutrition, and that the assessment is clinical and individually subjective in its approach.

Heights and weights are associated with nutrition and perusal of the accompanying tables is of some interest. Compared with last year there has been a slight decrease in these measurements in some of the age groups, significantly so in some of the lower age groups.

It will be remembered that in the earlier war years concern was expressed in this report over decreases in the measurements at that time. In a recent publication<sup>1</sup> the following statements are of relevant interest.

“ From the United Kingdom figures it is seen that the effect of rationing was already evident in 1940, when there were sharp falls in the consumption of meat, fats and sugar, in comparison with pre-war. There was also a reduction in the consumption of some other foods, particularly fruit. The period of greatest food shortage was reached in the first half of 1941. . . . During the period of greater shortage there were indications that the British diet was inadequate.”

It is reasonable to assume that the data submitted in the publication was to some degree correlated with the objective records of diminished measurements noted locally at that period. Further evidence of this nature is found in an article by Dr. Bransby on “ The War-time Growth of School Children.”<sup>2</sup>

Whilst in the main during 1940 to 1943, heights and weights tended to remain at, or to be slightly above pre-war levels in certain areas, decreases in height and weight occurred in 1940 and 1941, which were generally, but not entirely rectified by 1943.

Locally the increase in measurements over the pre-war level has generally been rectified and maintained even having regard to the fluctuations shown this year. Food, however, is not the only factor in nutrition and at the risk of reiteration, other factors such as particularly adequate sleep play an important role.

<sup>1</sup> *Food Consumption Levels* HMSO 1944.

<sup>2</sup> *Monthly Bulletin of the Ministry of Health* December, 1944.

HEIGHTS  
SHEFFIELD ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

BOYS										GIRLS								
Age	Board of Education Standard 1928 Inches	1920 Inches	1928 Inches	1938 Inches	1942 Inches	1943 Inches	1944 Inches	No. Exam-ined 1944		Age	Board of Education Standard 1928 Inches	1920 Inches	1928 Inches	1938 Inches	1942 Inches	1943 Inches	1944 Inches	No. Exam-ined 1944
4	39.2	38.8	40.0	40.79	40.22	40.54	41.54	252		4	38.4	38.85	39.9	40.63	39.86	40.12	40.97	244
5	41.4	40.5	41.3	42.44	42.52	43.14	42.76	2,777		5	41.1	40.75	41.5	42.13	42.26	42.86	42.46	2,728
6	43.0	42.75	44.6	44.76	44.40	45.21	44.85	680		6	42.8	42.45	43.4	44.25	44.18	44.96	44.36	683
7	45.4	44.4	45.85	47.09	46.65	47.18	46.86	205		7	45.1	44.05	46.1	46.77	46.02	46.76	46.52	224
8	47.8	46.9	48.3	49.21	48.71	49.60	48.75	47		8	47.5	46.9	47.85	48.86	48.46	48.77	48.34	41
9	49.2	48.45	49.7	50.47	50.51	51.54	52.32	34		9	48.9	47.95	49.9	50.39	50.57	51.11	51.12	37
10	51.3	49.8	50.55	52.28	51.76	53.70	53.07	29		10	51.2	50.25	50.75	52.13	51.93	53.56	52.48	27
11	52.7	53.55	52.6	53.98	54.94	56.87	54.46	12		11	52.8	51.1	53.5	55.28	55.85	55.06	56.74	17
12	55.0	54.05	55.1	56.42	56.41	56.50	56.54	108		12	55.6	54.5	56.5	57.52	57.49	57.98	57.10	126
13	56.2	55.7	56.2	57.91	58.26	59.02	58.85	1,367		13	56.9	56.05	57.6	58.9	59.25	59.96	59.90	1,433
14	58.0	56.45	57.9	59.8	58.53	60.68	60.35	127		14	58.9	57.0	58.3	60.75	59.52	60.45	60.92	140

# WEIGHTS

## SHEFFIELD ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

BOYS										GIRLS								
Age	Board of Education Standard 1928	1920	1928	1938	1942	1943	1944	No. Examined 1944		Age	Board of Education Standard 1928	1920	1928	1938	1942	1943	1944	No. Examined 1944
4	35.9	36.2	37.7	39.15	37.64	37.98	39.25	252		4	33.7	35.15	36.2	37.79	36.71	36.84	37.79	244
5	38.7	38.6	42.65	41.49	42.14	42.25	41.55	2,777		5	37.5	38.9	38.8	39.93	40.75	40.96	40.18	2,728
6	41.3	42.2	44.6	45.72	45.55	46.40	45.50	680		6	40.1	40.45	42.3	43.87	44.03	44.77	43.97	683
7	45.4	45.1	48.2	51.1	50.05	50.87	49.68	205		7	44.4	42.1	47.7	49.12	48.17	48.59	48.34	224
8	51.0	50.15	53.3	56.17	55.73	56.83	53.47	47		8	49.4	49.05	51.8	54.17	53.46	54.55	52.48	41
9	54.8	52.25	57.75	60.0	59.02	62.17	64.19	34		9	52.6	52.2	55.65	58.0	57.69	59.30	59.05	37
10	59.6	57.7	60.65	64.29	63.22	66.44	70.17	29		10	59.8	53.4	59.5	63.8	63.64	68.83	65.98	27
11	64.6	68.2	64.9	70.86	74.21	75.18	70.73	12		11	63.9	61.75	70.95	75.44	75.19	72.05	79.50	17
12	71.6	70.4	74.95	80.14	80.50	82.77	80.29	108		12	73.9	71.05	77.5	83.47	83.44	82.39	81.78	126
13	76.5	73.75	80.0	85.61	87.63	89.60	89.96	1,367		13	79.0	77.35	83.4	89.66	92.16	94.70	95.61	1,433
14	86.1	79.55	84.4	94.14	89.94	95.70	96.48	127		14	88.2	78.95	90.0	100.5	96.38	98.56	100.66	140



DETAILS OF 1943 MEASUREMENTS COMPARED WITH 1944

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. HEIGHT—BOYS (IN INCHES).

Age	No. of boys	1943 Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.	No. of boys	1944 Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.	Difference $\pm$ S.E. 1944-1943	Ratio = $\frac{\text{Difference}}{\text{S.E.}}$
4	851	40.54 $\pm$ 0.072	2.09	252	41.54 $\pm$ 0.126	2.00	1.00 $\pm$ 0.145	7
5	2507	43.14 $\pm$ 0.051	2.57	2777	42.76 $\pm$ 0.038	1.98	-0.38 $\pm$ 0.064	-6
6	1580	45.21 $\pm$ 0.052	2.07	680	44.85 $\pm$ 0.088	2.29	-0.36 $\pm$ 0.102	-4
7	284	47.18 $\pm$ 0.137	2.30	205	46.86 $\pm$ 0.161	2.30	-0.32 $\pm$ 0.211	-2
8	67	49.60 $\pm$ 0.338	2.77	47	48.75 $\pm$ 0.350	2.40	-0.85 $\pm$ 0.487	-2
9	28	51.54 $\pm$ 0.493	2.61	34	52.32 $\pm$ 0.587	3.42	0.78 $\pm$ 0.767	1
10	29	53.70 $\pm$ 0.565	3.04	29	53.07 $\pm$ 0.771	4.15	-0.63 $\pm$ 0.956	-1
11	23	56.87 $\pm$ 0.594	2.85	12	54.46 $\pm$ 0.808	2.80	-2.41 $\pm$ 1.003	-2
12	74	57.50 $\pm$ 0.363	3.12	108	56.54 $\pm$ 0.242	2.51	-0.96 $\pm$ 0.436	-2
13	1002	59.02 $\pm$ 0.101	3.25	1367	58.85 $\pm$ 0.091	3.37	-0.17 $\pm$ 0.136	-1
14	73	60.68 $\pm$ 0.387	3.31	127	60.35 $\pm$ 0.315	3.55	-0.33 $\pm$ 0.499	-1

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. WEIGHT—BOYS (IN POUNDS).

Age	No. of boys	1943 Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.	No. of boys	1944 Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.	Difference $\pm$ S.E. 1944-1943	Ratio = $\frac{\text{Difference}}{\text{S.E.}}$
4	851	37.98 $\pm$ 0.145	4.24	252	39.25 $\pm$ 0.287	4.56	1.27 $\pm$ 0.322	4
5	2507	42.25 $\pm$ 0.095	4.76	2777	41.55 $\pm$ 0.099	5.22	-0.70 $\pm$ 0.137	-5
6	1580	46.40 $\pm$ 0.133	5.27	680	45.50 $\pm$ 0.215	5.61	-0.90 $\pm$ 0.253	-4
7	284	50.87 $\pm$ 0.366	6.16	205	49.68 $\pm$ 0.400	5.72	-1.19 $\pm$ 0.542	-2
8	67	56.83 $\pm$ 0.988	8.09	47	53.47 $\pm$ 1.018	6.98	-3.36 $\pm$ 1.419	-2
9	28	62.17 $\pm$ 1.669	8.83	34	64.19 $\pm$ 2.368	13.81	2.02 $\pm$ 2.897	1
10	29	66.44 $\pm$ 1.591	8.57	29	70.17 $\pm$ 2.938	15.82	3.73 $\pm$ 3.341	1
11	23	75.18 $\pm$ 2.133	10.23	12	70.73 $\pm$ 3.204	11.10	-4.45 $\pm$ 3.849	-1
12	74	82.77 $\pm$ 1.514	13.02	108	80.29 $\pm$ 1.032	10.72	-2.48 $\pm$ 1.832	1
13	1002	89.60 $\pm$ 0.471	14.91	1367	89.96 $\pm$ 0.437	16.17	0.36 $\pm$ 0.642	1
14	73	95.70 $\pm$ 2.202	18.81	127	96.48 $\pm$ 1.611	18.16	0.78 $\pm$ 2.728	0

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. HEIGHT—GIRLS (IN INCHES).

Age	No. of girls	1943 Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.	No. of girls	1944 Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.	Difference $\pm$ S.E. 1944-1943	Ratio = $\frac{\text{Difference}}{\text{S.E.}}$
4	800	40.12 $\pm$ 0.057	1.61	244	40.97 $\pm$ 0.116	1.81	0.85 $\pm$ 0.129	7
5	2346	42.86 $\pm$ 0.047	2.27	2728	42.46 $\pm$ 0.038	1.99	-0.40 $\pm$ 0.060	-7
6	1381	44.96 $\pm$ 0.065	2.42	683	44.36 $\pm$ 0.085	2.21	-0.60 $\pm$ 0.107	-6
7	336	46.76 $\pm$ 0.116	2.13	224	46.52 $\pm$ 0.161	2.41	-0.24 $\pm$ 0.198	-1
8	75	48.77 $\pm$ 0.254	2.20	41	48.34 $\pm$ 0.406	2.60	-0.43 $\pm$ 0.479	-1
9	40	51.11 $\pm$ 0.428	2.71	37	51.12 $\pm$ 0.329	2.00	0.01 $\pm$ 0.540	0
10	22	53.56 $\pm$ 0.601	2.82	27	52.48 $\pm$ 0.525	2.73	-1.08 $\pm$ 0.798	-1
11	13	55.06 $\pm$ 0.704	2.54	17	56.74 $\pm$ 0.829	3.42	1.68 $\pm$ 1.088	2
12	65	57.98 $\pm$ 0.361	2.91	126	57.10 $\pm$ 0.307	3.45	-0.88 $\pm$ 0.474	-2
13	1107	59.96 $\pm$ 0.081	2.69	1433	59.90 $\pm$ 0.076	2.86	-0.06 $\pm$ 0.111	-1
14	66	60.45 $\pm$ 0.298	2.42	140	60.92 $\pm$ 0.232	2.74	0.47 $\pm$ 0.378	1

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. WEIGHT—GIRLS (IN POUNDS).

Age	No. of girls	1943 Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.	No. of girls	1944 Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.	Difference $\pm$ S.E. 1944-1943	Ratio = $\frac{\text{Difference}}{\text{S.E.}}$
4	800	36.84 $\pm$ 0.144	4.08	244	37.79 $\pm$ 0.266	4.16	0.95 $\pm$ 0.302	3
5	2346	40.96 $\pm$ 0.104	4.93	2728	40.18 $\pm$ 0.095	4.94	-0.78 $\pm$ 0.141	-6
6	1381	44.77 $\pm$ 0.154	5.57	683	43.97 $\pm$ 0.217	5.66	-0.80 $\pm$ 0.266	-3
7	336	48.59 $\pm$ 0.344	6.31	224	48.34 $\pm$ 0.426	6.38	-0.25 $\pm$ 0.548	0
8	75	54.55 $\pm$ 0.828	7.17	41	52.48 $\pm$ 1.242	7.95	-2.07 $\pm$ 1.493	-1
9	40	59.30 $\pm$ 1.165	7.37	37	59.05 $\pm$ 1.238	7.53	-0.25 $\pm$ 1.700	0
10	22	68.83 $\pm$ 3.194	14.98	27	65.98 $\pm$ 2.794	14.52	-2.85 $\pm$ 4.244	-1
11	13	72.05 $\pm$ 2.904	10.47	17	79.50 $\pm$ 4.317	17.80	7.45 $\pm$ 5.203	1
12	65	82.39 $\pm$ 1.895	15.28	126	81.78 $\pm$ 1.429	16.04	-0.61 $\pm$ 2.373	0
13	1107	94.70 $\pm$ 0.508	16.90	1433	95.61 $\pm$ 0.451	17.06	0.91 $\pm$ 0.679	1
14	66	98.56 $\pm$ 1.971	16.01	140	100.66 $\pm$ 1.409	16.67	2.10 $\pm$ 2.423	1

S.E. = Standard error  
S.D. = Standard deviation

## GRAMMAR SCHOOLS COMPARED WITH ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 1944

Last year as relevant data was available the comparison of the heights and weights of these pupils was shown. The general assumption that the measurements of grammar school pupils were superior was borne out. Boys and girls in grammar schools are again significantly taller and heavier than those in elementary schools, confirming last year's results.

## HEIGHT (IN INCHES)—BOYS, 1944.

Age	GRAMMAR SCHOOLS			ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS			Difference $\pm$ S.E. Sec. sch. — Elem. sch.	Ratio = $\frac{\text{Difference}}{\text{S.E.}}$
	No. of boys	Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.	No. of boys	Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.		
11	397	56.33 $\pm$ 0.123	2.46	12	54.46 $\pm$ 0.808	2.80	1.87 $\pm$ 0.817	2
12	129	58.15 $\pm$ 0.216	2.45	108	56.54 $\pm$ 0.242	2.51	1.61 $\pm$ 0.324	5
13	339	60.24 $\pm$ 0.157	2.89	1367	58.85 $\pm$ 0.091	3.37	1.39 $\pm$ 0.181	8
14	98	62.36 $\pm$ 0.378	3.74	127	60.35 $\pm$ 0.315	3.55	2.01 $\pm$ 0.492	4

## WEIGHT (IN POUNDS)—BOYS, 1944.

Age	GRAMMAR SCHOOLS			ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS			Difference $\pm$ S.E. Sec. sch. — Elem. sch.	Ratio = $\frac{\text{Difference}}{\text{S.E.}}$
	No. of boys	Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.	No. of boys	Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.		
11	397	79.07 $\pm$ 0.569	11.33	12	70.73 $\pm$ 3.204	11.10	8.34 $\pm$ 3.254	3
12	129	85.48 $\pm$ 1.191	13.53	108	80.29 $\pm$ 1.032	10.72	5.19 $\pm$ 1.576	3
13	339	96.94 $\pm$ 0.922	16.98	1367	89.96 $\pm$ 0.437	16.17	6.98 $\pm$ 1.020	7
14	98	107.51 $\pm$ 2.233	22.11	127	96.48 $\pm$ 1.611	18.16	11.03 $\pm$ 2.753	4

## HEIGHT (IN INCHES)—GIRLS, 1944.

Age	GRAMMAR SCHOOLS			ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS			Difference $\pm$ S.E. Sec. sch. — Elem. sch.	Ratio = $\frac{\text{Difference}}{\text{S.E.}}$
	No. of girls	Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.	No. of girls	Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.		
11	353	56.75 $\pm$ 0.150	2.82	17	56.74 $\pm$ 0.829	3.42	0.01 $\pm$ 0.842	0
12	69	58.41 $\pm$ 0.358	2.97	126	57.10 $\pm$ 0.307	3.45	1.31 $\pm$ 0.472	3
13	295	61.19 $\pm$ 0.154	2.65	1433	59.90 $\pm$ 0.076	2.86	1.29 $\pm$ 0.172	8
14	75	61.65 $\pm$ 0.343	2.97	140	60.92 $\pm$ 0.232	2.74	0.73 $\pm$ 0.414	2

## WEIGHT (IN POUNDS)—GIRLS, 1944.

Age	GRAMMAR SCHOOLS			ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS			Difference $\pm$ S.E. Sec. sch. — Elem. sch.	Ratio = $\frac{\text{Difference}}{\text{S.E.}}$
	No. of girls	Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.	No. of girls	Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.		
11	353	78.74 $\pm$ 0.698	13.11	17	79.50 $\pm$ 4.317	17.80	-0.76 $\pm$ 4.373	0
12	69	86.68 $\pm$ 1.912	15.88	126	81.78 $\pm$ 1.429	16.04	4.90 $\pm$ 2.387	2
13	295	100.25 $\pm$ 1.013	17.40	1433	95.61 $\pm$ 0.451	17.06	4.64 $\pm$ 1.109	4
14	75	105.65 $\pm$ 2.464	21.34	140	100.66 $\pm$ 1.409	16.67	4.99 $\pm$ 2.838	2

S.E. = Standard error

S.D. = Standard deviation

A further analysis has again been attempted to ascertain the effect of meals given at schools on the growth of the children. The heights and weights of 1,625 boys and 1,695 girls of ages falling between 5 and 15 were measured in both 1943 and 1944.

It is realised that a large number of factors (such as home conditions and intervening illness), known to affect the growth rate are left out of control. The weight and height increases, and not actual heights and weights, were used for this investigation. It is known that annual weight increases are higher for older children, whilst amongst children of the same age, the bigger children usually exceed the smaller in their annual weight and height increases.

Accordingly, the children were classified in the following main groups :—

' Young ' .. .. .	ages 5—8
' Medium ' .. .. .	ages 9—11
' Old ' .. .. .	ages 12—15

Each of these six main groups was further subdivided into a number of groups according to the weight attained in 1943.

Finally, each of these groups was further subdivided into three sub-groups :—" Not on meals," " Paid " and " Free."

As the analysis shows the number of children on free meals occurred infrequently in the sub-groups, it is not possible again to give any comparison for them.

The gains of children in the same age group and in the same initial weight group have been compared and the difference between the average gains in the children paying for meals and those not having meals were calculated.

This year the girls (particularly those in the " young " group) seem to have benefited from school meals. The difference is highly significant for " young " girls but insignificant for the " old " girls. There is no significant difference for the boys.

In this connection it will be recalled that last year the analysis indicated that the boys paying for school meals benefited significantly.

It is hoped that when this growth rate study has been carried on for three years, a comparison can be made between the 3-year weight-increase of children having had " paid meals " throughout the 3-year period, with those who had none, during the period.



## SCHOOL MEALS

A full description of the arrangements for school meals has been given in previous reports. The dietetic principles remain of foremost importance. The following statistics to the end of the year show the high proportion of children partaking of school meals.

Particulars of the average number of children supplied daily with meals in respect of each calendar month from January to December, 1944 :—

1944	ELEMENTARY		HIGHER		TOTALS
	Free	Paid	Free	Paid	
January .. .. .	3,691	19,859	130	4,347	28,027
February .. .. .	3,838	20,547	109	3,861	28,355
March .. .. .	4,062	20,378	128	3,915	28,483
April .. .. .	4,188	20,310	126	3,698	28,322
May .. .. .	4,178	19,778	132	4,269	28,357
June .. .. .	4,190	20,462	125	4,051	28,828
July .. .. .	4,189	20,794	125	3,806	28,914
August .. .. .	4,280	20,515	130	3,957	28,882
September .. .. .	4,372	20,236	135	4,108	28,851
October .. .. .	4,527	20,198	139	4,158	29,022
November .. .. .	4,535	20,259	136	4,133	29,063
December .. .. .	4,689	20,128	134	4,182	29,133

			1944	1943
Number of dinners supplied on payment	..	..	4,960,312	4,815,072
Numbers of dinners supplied free	..	..	943,774	678,977

The number of free dinners supplied for the previous years is shown below :—

1942.		1941.		1940.		1939.
393,723	....	79,338	....	107,853	....	286,960

The number of children on free meals in December of the following years is also given for comparison :—

1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.	1939.
5,064	4,200	3,100	1,061	342	636

## MEALS DURING SCHOOL HOLIDAYS

Meals are supplied during all holidays, but as the numbers who indicate their desire to attend are comparatively small, certain kitchens only in suitable centres remain open.

The holiday figures for 1944 are shown below :—

Holiday Period, 1944	DAILY ATTENDANCE					
	Percentage of Usual Demand		FREE		PAID	
	Free	Paid	Numbers	Per Cent. Holiday Demand	Numbers	Per Cent. Holiday Demand
Easter .. .. .	26	2·4	1,131	65	561	100
Whitsuntide .. ..	23	1·3	979	60·3	353	88·7
Midsummer .. ..	24	1·2	1,013	68·9	318	83*
Christmas .. ..	18	1·0	842	53·5	273	49·5

\* In addition a total of 68 children evacuated to Sheffield attended for dinners at various Centres.

## PROVISION OF MILK

### MILK ON PAYMENT

The high percentage of children participating in the Milk-in-Schools Scheme has been well maintained. Tribute must again be paid to the help given by teachers who often have to work under difficulties to make the scheme effective.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MILK ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

During medical examinations at the schools, the medical officers recommended 67 children for milk. Nutritional analysis of these gave the following classification :—

Normal .. .. .	13
Slightly sub-normal .. .. .	54

In addition, 2,212 children in receipt of free milk were re-examined and fell into the following classification :—

Excellent .. .. .	6
Normal .. .. .	1,079
Slightly sub-normal .. .. .	1,082
Bad .. .. .	45

At the clinics 8 children were recommended for milk, and of these 2 were classified as normal, 5 as sub-normal and one as bad. In most cases the parent attends and advantage is taken of this consultation for a discussion of all the factors bearing on the child's condition.

The medical officers recommended 68 children for removal from the free milk list on medical grounds. The regular supervision of the children on the free milk list is in accordance with the rules laid down by the Board.

MILK CONSUMPTION

The number of individual children receiving milk on one particular day is shown below, with information relating to previous years for comparison.

The following information gives the number of bottles of milk, on payment and free, supplied daily to school children for each month from January to December.

1944.	ELEMENTARY		HIGHER		TOTALS
	Free	Paid	Free	Paid	
January .. .. .	5,538	50,826	94	3,775	60,233
February .. .. .	5,606	50,949	99	3,935	60,589
March .. .. .	5,525	51,556	93	3,856	61,030
April .. .. .	5,946	51,545	97	3,459	61,047
May .. .. .	5,391	46,726	105	3,895	56,117*
June .. .. .	5,931	50,667	96	3,635	60,329
July .. .. .	5,825	51,700	95	3,563	61,183
August .. .. .	5,766	51,780	95	3,559	61,200
September .. .. .	5,708	51,861	94	3,555	61,218
October .. .. .	5,717	50,479	102	3,622	59,920†
November .. .. .	5,923	50,688	100	3,664	60,375†
December .. .. .	5,942	51,612	101	3,550	61,205

\* Certain supplies not available for 4 days.  
† Shortage of milk during this period.

All milk supplied to the schools is pasteurised.

The number of children receiving milk on one day during one week in October :—

Date.	Average attendance.	Receiving milk on payment.	Receiving free milk.
12th October, 1944 .. ..	57,541	47,754	5,819

The following extract from Command Paper “ Statistics for a day in February, 1944, of Public Elementary and Secondary School Pupils receiving school meals and milk ” (Cmd. 6530), is also of sufficient interest to be placed on record.

	PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS		SECONDARY SCHOOLS (Provided and Aided)	
	Percentage of those present who received—		Percentage of those present who received—	
	Milk	Dinners	Milk	Dinners
Sheffield	95·2	46·1	76·5	77·2

Compared with the public elementary schools of the County Boroughs, Sheffield takes first place in this list for milk, and second for dinners.



## CLEANLINESS

The figures obtained from inspections at the routine examinations, following due notice, are given below, and show some deterioration on last year's figures. The percentage of infested heads found during the unannounced cleanliness surveys shown on page 39 are even higher.

These figures are most regrettable but the problem involved has been indicated in previous reports. There also, the care and attention given to this aspect of personal hygiene have been fully described and these principles have been applied unremittingly through the year.

### CLEANLINESS OF HEAD

					Clean. %	Nits. %	Lice. %
Boys	..	..	1933	..	98·3	1·63	·06
			1943	..	97·31	2·67	·01
			1944	..	97·16	2·69	·14
Girls	..	..	1933	..	83·23	16·49	·27
			1943	..	84·91	14·91	·17
			1944	..	82·43	16·69	·87

### CLEANLINESS OF BODY

					Clean. %	Dirty. %	Body Lice. %
Boys	..	..	1933	..	98·36	1·62	·016
			1943	..	99·40	·59	—
			1944	..	99·52	·44	·03
Girls	..	..	1933	..	98·09	1·9	—
			1943	..	99·63	·35	·01
			1944	..	99·61	·33	·05

## BATHS AND CLEANSING

The shower baths at Maltby Street and Whitby Road Schools have served the children from the schools in the neighbourhood. The children at Wincobank School continue to use the shower baths at Wincobank Bath.

## CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR

SATISFACTORY.				UNSATISFACTORY.		
	1933.	1943.	1944.	1933.	1943.	1944.
Clothing ..	99·58%	99·50%	99·72%	·42%	·49%	·27%
Footgear ..	97·64%	99·34%	99·50%	2·36%	·65%	·50%

It will be noted that there was some improvement in the standard of clothing and footgear during the past year, on the evidence of the inspections at the routine examinations. At the special examinations noted on page 39 the percentage of bad footwear amongst the boys increased from 0·9 in 1943 to 1·24 in 1944. There seems to have been steady deterioration in the past few years as the corresponding percentage was 0·42 in 1942.

## SCHOOL HYGIENE

At the close of the routine medical inspection the school medical officers make a rapid examination of the hygienic condition of the schools. Any structural defects are reported and any environmental problems such as the position of desks in relation to lighting are discussed with the teachers.

During the year 1944, the following additions and alterations and improvements to buildings were effected.

### PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Further prefabricated huts were erected at Shirecliffe and Beck Road Council Schools.

Work was commenced on huts at Southey, Gleadless and Abbeydale Council Schools and a further hut and lavatory block at Shirecliffe.

Work was commenced on the rehabilitation of the war damaged premises at Sharrow Lane Council School.

### SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

A prefabricated hut was erected at Bents Green Open Air School for the accommodation of partially sighted children.

### SCHOOL MEALS.

A Meat Preparation Depot was erected at Hastings Road. A prefabricated hut for a meals kitchen for 3,000 meals in Bents Road was taken over from the Social Welfare Department.

### NURSERY HUTMENTS.

Nursery Hutments at Fox Hill, Beck Road, Shirecliffe and Lindsay Road were completed and occupied.

### SHIRECLIFFE REMAND HOME FOR BOYS.

The premises at Western Bank were evacuated in December, 1944, and work commenced on the repair and improvements at the original building in Shirecliffe Lane.

## INSPECTION CLINICS

The purpose and function of the Inspection Clinics have been fully described in previous reports. Their value continues to be demonstrated locally by the attendances of parents and children. Fortunately, the number of sessions were generally maintained by the appointment of a part-time medical officer following the loss of the full-time medical officer described earlier in the report. The accompanying table records the nature of the consultations during the year :—

## INSPECTION CLINICS.

Condition	Attercliffe	Pitsmoor	Hillsbro'	Heeley	Central (E)	Central (F)	Hands- worth
Malnutrition .. .. .	—	4	4	1	1	1	—
Eye—							
Defective Vision .. ..	162	221	155	304	112	154	41
Squint .. .. .	27	54	20	34	24	5	4
Other Conditions .. ..	2	—	—	10	5	5	—
Ear—							
Deafness .. .. .	9	82	25	42	16	7	15
Other Ear Diseases .. ..	2	1	—	25	1	5	—
Nose and Throat—							
Chronic Tonsillitis .. ..	42	39	12	46	13	11	8
Adenoids .. .. .	12	14	4	5	6	10	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids .. .. .	7	31	4	31	1	6	15
Other Conditions .. ..	1,318	256	167	198	141	92	121
Enlarged Glands (Non-Tuberculous) .. ..	93	55	71	63	10	12	20
Defective Speech .. ..	2	20	8	—	6	8	1
Teeth .. .. .	23	13	4	3	6	5	3
Heart and Circulation							
Organic Disease .. ..	3	35	3	1	3	10	5
Functional Disease .. ..	22	16	2	6	6	5	—
Anæmia .. .. .	43	34	6	37	4	17	2
Rheumatism .. .. .	185	50	49	42	35	30	31
Debility .. .. .	117	88	164	82	101	65	75
Lungs—							
Bronchitis .. .. .	453	93	66	67	81	72	65
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	4	44	9	3	2	5	3
Tuberculosis—							
Pulmonary—							
Definite .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected .. .. .	3	11	3	1	1	3	3
Non-Pulmonary—							
Glands .. .. .	2	2	3	—	—	—	3
Spine .. .. .	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hip .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other Bones and Joints ..	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Skin .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous System—							
Epilepsy (Major and Minor) ..	12	2	4	2	3	2	—
Chorea .. .. .	1	9	9	5	5	2	2
Other Conditions .. ..	30	17	1	7	11	25	9
Deformities—							
Rickets .. .. .	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Lateral Curvature .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Forms .. .. .	37	46	24	31	17	24	18
Mental Defects .. .. .	5	1	2	3	3	12	—
Infectious Diseases .. ..	108	54	52	33	23	19	9
Post Diphtheria .. .. .	15	38	27	25	9	12	4
Diphtheria Contacts .. ..	93	47	52	46	28	18	5
Post Scarlet Fever .. ..	113	52	70	112	29	54	30
Other Defects and Diseases ..	339	239	168	485	87	79	26
No appreciable Defect .. ..	330	108	115	76	87	63	65
<b>Cases .. .. .</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>583</b>
Examinations .. .. .	7,055	3,248	2,730	4,246	2,041	1,997	1,098



Wood-house	Shire-green	Manor	Wise-wood	Southey Green	Wybourn	Special Cases	Total	Condition
—	1	4	4	—	2	3	25	Malnutrition
16	64	115	51	34	55	26	1,510	Eye—
4	3	29	21	4	3	4	236	Defective Vision
—	10	—	1	—	—	1	34	Squint
								Other Conditions
2	21	25	23	12	10	4	293	Ear—
—	9	—	—	3	7	—	53	Deafness
								Other Ear Diseases
10	1	47	7	5	78	5	324	Nose and Throat—
—	5	3	1	7	4	4	75	Chronic Tonsillitis
								Adenoids
—	10	17	11	6	15	—	154	Chronic Tonsillitis and
89	485	924	64	95	626	26	4,602	Adenoids
								Other Conditions
2	45	50	15	27	34	3	500	Enlarged Glands (Non-Tuberculous)
—	5	7	3	—	4	1	65	Defective Speech
4	7	76	6	5	13	4	172	Teeth
—	10	2	3	5	3	3	86	Heart and Circulation
1	5	15	8	3	—	4	93	Organic Disease
2	9	5	9	13	11	23	215	Functional Disease
								Anæmia
1	52	38	22	11	21	11	578	Rheumatism
36	45	154	20	55	51	76	1,129	Debility
13	178	141	27	67	203	46	1,572	Lungs—
								Bronchitis
13	5	125	13	1	5	—	232	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tuberculosis—
—	7	1	2	2	2	—	39	Pulmonary—
								Definite
—	1	1	—	—	1	4	17	Suspected
—	—	1	—	—	2	2	8	Non-Pulmonary—
—	1	2	—	1	1	2	11	Glands
—	4	1	—	1	—	—	10	Spine
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hip
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	Other Bones & Joints
								Skin
								Other Forms
2	6	7	5	5	2	—	52	Nervous System—
—	12	5	—	5	1	4	60	Epilepsy (Major & Minor)
2	56	41	1	10	4	28	242	Chorea
								Other Conditions
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Deformities—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Rickets
—	3	—	—	—	—	1	6	Lateral Curvature
8	42	59	41	13	24	16	400	Infantile Paralysis
								Other Forms
—	7	1	1	4	2	14	55	Mental Defects
10	85	76	15	39	61	15	599	Infectious Diseases
2	13	22	4	16	18	2	207	Post Diphtheria
4	36	38	3	29	26	7	432	Diphtheria Contacts
6	152	77	28	24	8	15	770	Post Scarlet Fever
28	301	356	120	89	145	53	2,515	Other Defects & Diseases
22	183	247	34	74	87	66	1,557	No appreciable defect
277	1,879	2,713	563	665	1,529	473	18,934	Cases
947	4,018	5,747	1,088	986	3,140	804	39,145	Examinations

## MINOR AILMENTS AND DISEASES OF THE SKIN

### SCABIES

The steady increase in the number of cases which commenced prior to the war reached its maximum in 1942. The number of cases discovered during the past year—1,517—shows a welcome decrease compared with the number—2,542—found in 1943.

The Committee's scheme, operating in conjunction with the Public Health Department and offering treatment to all infected members of households, continues to work satisfactorily. Most of the children were treated at the Cleansing Station and later examined by the medical officers before admission to school. 123 cases were under treatment at the end of the year.

### RINGWORM OF THE SCALP

In previous reports the fear was expressed that the one-time scourge of child life which had almost been stamped out was returning. Fortunately, however, there was a decrease in the number of cases (37) recorded in 1943, and a further diminution in the number found in 1944, namely, 27. Dr. R. Hallam treated 17 cases with xrays in accordance with the Committee's arrangements. There were three cases under treatment at the end of the year.

### DISEASES OF THE SKIN

During the year there has been an increase in the number of children found with some disease of the skin—4,656 compared with 4,176 in 1943. This does not include cases of impetigo, these numbers being very much the same for two years.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS,

Condition	Atter-cliffe	Pitsmoor	Hills-borough	Heeley	Central (E)	Central (F)	Hands-worth	Wood-house	Shire-green	Manor	Wise-wood	Southey Green	Wybourn	Special Cases	Total
Eye—															
Blepharitis ..	49	37	37	23	17	33	23	5	32	36	10	8	9	26	345
Conjunctivitis ..	95	89	21	31	39	58	16	4	71	58	34	36	25	20	597
Inflammation of Cornea	6	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	15
Other conditions ..	98	101	76	39	53	28	18	5	78	58	53	34	36	12	689
Ear—															
Discharging Ears ..	217	145	34	33	49	27	33	4	98	111	28	39	36	22	876
Deafness ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases ..	207	95	65	44	61	48	35	12	138	96	26	34	37	22	920
Skin—															
Ringworm—Head	2	3	2	1	—	2	1	—	8	2	3	1	—	2	27
Body	9	13	14	4	4	3	3	—	20	9	5	3	2	—	89
Scabies ..	212	238	214	120	73	59	44	13	150	129	59	103	79	24	1,517
Impetigo ..	423	201	146	19	18	29	2	30	153	323	69	62	34	16	1,525
Sore Head ..	20	53	81	22	32	17	17	6	67	84	5	27	39	4	474
Other Skin Diseases ..	551	562	779	513	241	186	152	46	470	439	242	141	272	62	4,656
Miscellaneous—															
(e.g., Minor Injuries,															
Bruises, Sores, Chil-															
blains, etc.) ..	2,248	552	494	686	752	351	419	286	1,600	2,343	323	232	517	244	11,047
No appreciable defect ..	74	42	103	37	66	29	21	6	89	115	12	29	18	8	649
Cases ..	4,211	2,131	2,067	1,572	1,406	871	784	417	2,978	3,803	870	749	1,105	462	23,426
Examinations ..	6,667	3,500	3,695	4,437	2,918	2,487	1,204	673	4,931	5,502	1,377	762	2,407	864	41,424



## EYE DEFECTS

The number of children found to have defective vision at the routine examinations is set out in the table below :—

<i>Infants or Entrants.</i>				No. examined.		Normal vision.		Defective vision.
Boys	..	..	..	3,908	..	96·08%	..	3·91%
Girls	..	..	..	3,872	..	95·32%	..	4·67%
<i>Intermediate.</i>								
Boys	..	..	..	122	..	90·16%	..	9·83%
Girls	..	..	..	122	..	86·88%	..	13·11%
<i>Seniors.</i>								
Boys	..	..	..	1,610	..	90·18%	..	9·81%
Girls	..	..	..	1,708	..	87·47%	..	12·52%

In addition, the school nursing sisters test the visual acuity in certain other age groups. They referred 652 children to the medical officers at the clinics and of these 508 were found to require examination by the ophthalmic surgeon, and 144 were kept under observation.

## OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

The Ophthalmic Clinic continues to be held on eight sessions each week during the school term. The total number of cases dealt with in 1944 was 4,422. Of these, 1,755 were new cases and the total number of examinations was 8,315. The figures relating to the provision of spectacles are given below :—

*Spectacles—*

Number of pairs prescribed in the school clinics .. .. .	1,677
„ „ obtained through the school clinics and passed by the ophthalmic surgeon .. .. .	1,124
Total number obtained under the Committee's arrangements—	
free of charge .. .. .	393
at a reduced rate .. .. .	264
on condition of repayment .. .. .	20

## ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT

A full description of the work in this department in the training of the squinting child has been given in previous reports.

The relevant figures for the orthoptic department for 1943 are given below :—

Total number of attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,109
* Number of patients carried forward from 1943				..	..	..	..	172
„ new patients referred for treatment				..	..	..	..	188
„ „ taken on for treatment				..	..	..	..	151
„ patients attending twice weekly for instrumental treatment								47
„ patients under monthly supervision—								
1. Number with occlusion of eye				..	..	..		101
2. „ on waiting list				..	..	..	..	39
3. „ too young for systematic treatment							..	20
							----	160
Number of patients discharged—								
1. Cured (1 with operation)				..	..	..	..	14
2. Cosmetic cures (3 with operations)				..	..	..	..	39
3. Improved				..	..	..	..	38
4. Unsuitable after trial				..	..	..	..	43
							----	134

The unsuitable cases were discharged for the following reasons :

1. Lack of co-operation.
2. Intractable amblyopia (blunted vision).
3. Abnormal retinal correspondence.
4. Other unsuitable conditions.

Number of patients ceasing to attend	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
--------------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

\* 25 of these cases were orthophoric (no squint).

## EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

Of the children examined at the routine examinations 2,666 were found to have enlarged tonsils, 224 slight and 36 markedly adenoidal growth.

The recommendations for these conditions are shown below :—

				Referred for treatment.		For observation.
Enlarged tonsils	..	..	..	350	..	234
Adenoids	..	..	..	12	..	17
Tonsils and adenoids	..	..	..	42	..	18

The percentage of children referred for treatment of unhealthy tonsils and adenoids was 3·5 (4·2 in 1943), in accordance with the modern conservative outlook.

The Committee does not make any direct provision for these conditions and children are referred to the appropriate specialist at one of the hospitals. A limited number are examined by Mr. Cobb, the aural surgeon, at the Ear, Nose and Throat clinic.

The number of operations for the year for tonsils and adenoids is 434 compared with 443 in 1943.

In addition, 115 were found to be mouth breathers and special treatment was advised where indicated.

## EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

Mr. Cobb holds a weekly session for the examination of ear, nose and throat defects. The total number of patients seen during the year was 774 and of these 571 were new cases. These children made 929 attendances at this clinic.

The following table gives an analysis of the reasons for attendance :—

Deafness	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Discharging ears	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Otitis media	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tonsils and adenoids	..	..	..	..	..	..	584
Tonsils	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Rhinitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Deflected septum	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Defective speech	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
No appreciable defect	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

## AUDIOMETRIC TESTING

The number of children tested by the 4-AE gramophone audiometer and the results obtained were as follows :—

Number tested					Deaf—1st test and re-tested		Deaf— 2nd test
4,064	..	..	..	..	444	..	104

All the children tested who are found to have more than 9 units loss on the first test are re-tested to eliminate such factors as novelty, lapse of concentration and nervousness.

Of the children tested the following analysis is made :—

Group A. ( 3-6 decibels)	..	..	..	..	..	3,292 Normal.
„ B. ( 9-18 „ )	..	..	..	..	..	765 Slightly deaf.
„ C. (21-30 „ )	..	..	..	..	..	7 Partially deaf.
						<u>4,064</u>

A further analysis is made according to the number of ears tested :—

Group A .. .. .	5,576 Normal ears.
„ B. .. .. .	2,504 Slightly deaf ears.
„ C. .. .. .	48 Partially deaf ears.
	<u>8,128</u>

Of the children with defective hearing in both ears, the following analysis is made :—

Group B. .. .. .	32 Children.
„ C. .. .. .	5 „
	<u>37</u>

Special letters were sent to 98 parents, indicating that the test showed the child to have defective hearing. Parents are advised to consult either their own doctor without delay or the medical officers at the branch clinics. Further examination, if required, is made by Mr. Cobb at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

The conditions found in those examined were as follows :—

Adenoids .. .. .	1
Eustachian catarrh .. .. .	12
Cerumen .. .. .	10
Chronic suppurative otitis media .. .. .	13
Perforated tympanum .. .. .	3
For further investigation .. .. .	2
Nil abnormal discovered .. .. .	1

## SPEECH THERAPY

In view of the waiting list the Committee sanctioned the appointment of an additional speech therapist. Accordingly, Miss Collier commenced her duties as assistant speech therapist in September 1944. At the end of the year the waiting list was materially reduced but there were still 80 children awaiting interview at the clinic. Treatment is still being con-



centrated at the Newbould Lane centre. An analysis of the work carried out during 1944 is shown below :—

A. Number of cases closed during 1944	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
B. Number of cases carried forward into 1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>221</u>

#### A. CLOSED DURING 1944.

##### 1. CLOSED FOLLOWING REGULAR TREATMENT. .. .. . 46

###### Stammerers—

Improved sufficiently to be discharged	..	..	..	..	..	12
Improved but left school prior to completion of treatment	..	..	..	..	..	2
Transferred for treatment at the Child Guidance Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	2
Little or no improvement, but further treatment not considered profitable	..	..	..	..	..	3
Attendance unsatisfactory and therefore closed prior to completion of treatment	..	..	..	..	..	3
						<u>22</u>

###### Speech Defectives—

Improved—further treatment unnecessary	..	..	..	..	..	16
Great improvement—improved as far as nature of defect would allow	..	..	..	..	..	2
Improved but attendance unsatisfactory and therefore closed prior to completion of treatment	..	..	..	..	..	5
Treatment not completed but admitted to School for the Deaf	..	..	..	..	..	1
						<u>24</u>

##### 2. CLOSED FOLLOWING SUPERVISION TREATMENT. .. .. . 42

###### Stammerers—

Speech free from defect	..	..	..	..	..	11
Speech clear—transferred to Child Guidance Clinic on account of other nervous symptoms	..	..	..	..	..	1
Great improvement—prognosis good—further supervision not considered necessary	..	..	..	..	..	4
						<u>16</u>

###### Speech Defects—

Speech free from defect	..	..	..	..	..	17
Great improvement—further supervision not considered necessary	..	..	..	..	..	7
Speech free from defect—treatment of symptoms other than speech being carried on at the Child Guidance Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	2
						<u>26</u>

##### 3. CLOSED FOLLOWING PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION AS FOUND TO HAVE I.Q.'s UNDER 70—referred for suitable educational training .. .. . 7

##### 4. CLOSED FOLLOWING PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION AS FOUND TO HAVE SEVERE HEARING LOSS—referred for admission to School for the Deaf .. .. . 2

##### 5. CLOSED FOLLOWING PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION—TREATMENT REQUIRED BUT PARENTS UN-CO-OPERATIVE .. .. . 3

##### 6. CLOSED AS APPOINTMENTS FOR PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWS WERE NOT KEPT .. .. . 11

##### 7. CLOSED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN THE ABOVE .. .. . 4

115

#### B. CARRIED FORWARD INTO 1945.

##### 1. REGULAR TREATMENT CONTINUING .. .. . 59

Stammerers	..	..	..	..	..	27
Stammer plus Speech Defect	..	..	..	..	..	1
Speech Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	31

59

2.	SUPERVISION TREATMENT CONTINUING	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
	Stammerers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Supervision following regular treatment for stammer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Speech Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
										<hr/> 21
3.	INVESTIGATION COMMENCED	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
										<hr/> 106

Miss Pollitt, Senior Speech Therapist, reports as follows :—

“ When reading a report on the work of a Speech Clinic, it should be borne in mind that treatment cannot be directed solely at the speech disorder but that it is the *child*, who has the disorder, who is treated. The development of speech is a natural function, and only when something within the individual retards that function does a difficulty occur. It is this ‘ something within the individual ’ which requires the treatment.

If ‘ this something ’ is organic then treatment must commence at that level. For example, if a child has a cleft palate, the first requirement for successful treatment is a successful plastic operation.

If the cause of the difficulty is psychological then treatment must be at that level. In such circumstances, with a very young child it may be the parent who receives the ‘ treatment,’ without the child attending regularly at the Clinic at all. Such was the case of one stammerer of 5½ years of age whose difficulty cleared after the mother had been helped ; the child himself was seen at the preliminary interview only.

A stammer is one symptom of a general maladjustment within an individual’s own personality, and treatment, whether through the individual himself or through the parent, requires to be such that the individual ‘ *re* ’-adjusts himself so that the stammer is no longer necessary to him. The degree to which he is able to find an adequate re-adjustment in himself represents the degree to which the stammer lessens.

The personal contact which the Speech Therapists have with the Child Guidance Clinic Staff is of great value to the Therapists themselves, and this contact reflects advantageously in their work with those cases whose speech difficulty is due to psychological causes.

Where the speech difficulty is due to physiological or neurological causes both therapists and patients have the advantage of contact with other departments.

The staff of the Dental Hospital have been most co-operative in cases of palatal abnormality. In these cases a joint interview has been arranged

at which both Therapist and Dental Surgeon have been present. Obturators have been fitted in certain cases.

The Therapists are able to have access to the Pure Tone Audiometer and therefore, where any type of deafness is suspected, it is possible to carry out tests to assess the type and degree of hearing loss.

Reports from Neurologists and Ear Nose and Throat Specialists have been most helpful in the understanding of certain cases. As yet there is no personal contact with these specialists. Where questions relating to individuals arise, personal contact with all those dealing with the case is of much greater value than any other means of contact, and it is hoped that such contact will eventually be possible in these types of cases."

Miss Pollitt adds a note on the interviews in connection with speech therapy :—

" INTERVIEWS.

Number of ' treatment ' interviews with children	..	..	..	..	..	1,656
Number of interviews with parents	..	..	..	..	..	696
Number of ' diagnostic ' and ' supervision ' interviews with children	..	..				133
Number of ' follow up ' interviews	..	..	..	..	..	32

#### TREATMENT INTERVIEWS

The length of time of a " treatment " interview varies according to the nature of the case. A young child with a cleft palate may if necessary attend three or four times a week for a 10 or 15 minute period, whereas an adolescent stammerer may attend once a week for a 45 minute period.

#### DIAGNOSTIC INTERVIEWS

A thorough investigation is carried out at the initial diagnostic interview, when the parent and child are seen separately. Complete initial investigation may require more than one interview.

#### INTERVIEWS WITH PARENTS

In addition to interviews with parents at the initial investigation and during supervision, interviews are also arranged during treatment.

#### SUPERVISION INTERVIEWS

If after the initial investigation, it is felt that periodic interviews only are necessary, arrangements are made to see the parent and child every two or three months. Also following a period of ' regular treatment ' a case may be put on to ' supervision ' for a time.



#### FOLLOW UP INTERVIEWS

In view of the large waiting list it is not feasible at present to devote any appreciable amount of time to the following up of cases. An attempt is made to keep in touch with each case for at least a year after discharge, but it is hoped that eventually more time can be allotted to this work and that, where treatment has been satisfactory, the case can be followed up over a longer period than a year.

#### OTHER INTERVIEWS

Interviews with members of the staff of other departments, including Head Teachers and Class Teachers, have taken place at the Clinic. Thirty visits have also been made to homes and schools."

#### DENTAL TREATMENT

It is extremely satisfactory to note that the acceptance rate for treatment has again increased. The figure stands at 64 per cent. for 1944, and the comparable rates for 1943, 1942, 1941 and 1940 were 61 per cent., 60 per cent., 58 per cent. and 53 per cent. The acceptance rate for England and Wales for 1938, the latest available figure, was 60·6 per cent. Furthermore, the number of permanent fillings for every 100 children treated was 42·3 per cent. for 1944. These figures are evidence of a growing knowledge of the value of dental treatment and accordingly the shortage of dental staff is to be deplored.

The relevant figures for the work carried out during the year are given in Table IV, page 66.

The continued help and co-operation of the Sheffield Dental Hospital, both in arrangements for orthodontic work and with the assistance in special types of cases is gratefully acknowledged. During the year the Committee entered into financial arrangements with the hospital for the undertaking of dental xrays referred by the school dental surgeons.

During 1944 Lady Mellanby and Mrs. Coumoulos, D.D.S., were granted permission by the Committee to carry out a dental survey under the auspices of the Medical Research Council. The work was part of an investigation to obtain a statistical analysis of a cross section of the state of the deciduous teeth of the 5-year old children amongst representative groups in the country.

Seven representative schools in Sheffield were selected and 507 5-year old children were examined and 25 per cent. of these were found to be caries-free. It may be recalled that last year Sheffield school dental surgeons

surveyed the dental state of the children attending nursery schools and classes. The results then were as follows :—

At age 2	..	..	..	74% were caries-free
„ „ 3	..	..	..	56% „ „
„ „ 4	..	..	..	32% „ „

In London Lady Mellanby and Mrs. Coumoulos examined 1,604 5-year old children during 1943, as part of the present investigation, and found 22 per cent. caries-free.

These comparative results are of interest and may well form the basis for evaluating any changes at some future date.

ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Mr. Holdsworth, the Orthopædic Surgeon, has held his clinics regularly throughout the year. A summary and analysis of the cases seen by the Orthopædic Surgeon is given below :—

Conditions	Seen at the Clinic	At Special Schools		Total
		Arbour-thorne N'th	Nether Green	
Infantile paralysis .. .. .	8	4	2	14
Spastic paralysis .. .. .	15	2	2	19
Congenital deformities—				
(a) Talipes .. .. .	8	—	1	9
(b) Dislocation of hip .. .. .	5	—	—	5
(c) Spina bifida .. .. .	1	—	—	1
Scoliosis .. .. .	7	—	—	7
Kyphosis .. .. .	2	—	—	2
Flat foot .. .. .	175	—	—	175
Normal feet .. .. .	55	—	—	55
Amputation .. .. .	1	—	1	2
T.B. bones and joints .. .. .	1	—	1	2
Pes valgus .. .. .	20	—	—	20
Hydrocephalus .. .. .	1	—	—	1
Perthé's disease .. .. .	2	1	—	3
Congenital claw toe .. .. .	11	—	1	12
Genu valgum .. .. .	20	—	—	20
Torticollis .. .. .	9	—	—	9
Pes cavus .. .. .	7	—	—	7
Congenital shortening leg .. .. .	2	1	—	3
„ high scapula .. .. .	2	—	—	2
Pes varus .. .. .	3	—	—	3
Fracture .. .. .	2	—	1	3
Wasting .. .. .	3	1	1	5
Bursa oscalcis .. .. .	6	—	—	6
Hallux rigidus .. .. .	10	—	—	10
Claw foot .. .. .	10	—	—	10
Talipes .. .. .	3	1	—	4
Others .. .. .	77	—	—	77
Cases .. .. .	466	10	10	486
Attendances .. .. .	548	10	12	570

Number of new cases .. .. .	295
Number of old cases .. .. .	191
Number of cases discharged .. .. .	237
Number of cases transferred to hospital .. .. .	19
Number of operations advised .. .. .	7
Number of operations performed .. .. .	4
Number of new appliances ordered .. .. .	143
Number of appliances in need of repair .. .. .	7

Twenty-eight surgical appliances were supplied free of cost, and fourteen supplied on conditions of repayment of part or whole of the cost.

NON-TUBERCULOSIS CASES SEEN BY MR. LEE PATTISON

Number of Sheffield school children treated at King Edward VII Hospital during 1944 ..	11
Number of Sheffield school children seen at the Orthopædic Clinics of the Child Welfare Centre during 1944 .. .. .	87

REMEDIAL EXERCISES AND PHYSIO-THERAPY

Treatment is given at the Edgar Allen Institute and one child attended under the Committee's agreement. In addition, 78 children were referred to the Institute through various agencies. Dr. Abercrombie, the Medical Director, has kindly provided the following complete report :—

Condition	Number treated	Result of Treatment		Not Improved
		Free from Symptoms	Improved	
Debility .. .. .	26	10	16	—
Rheumatism .. .. .	11	7	4	—
Pes planus .. .. .	15	6	8	1
Pes cavus .. .. .	4	1	3	—
Pigeon toe .. .. .	1	—	1	—
Genu valgum .. .. .	3	—	3	—
Spastic valgus .. .. .	3	—	3	—
Kyphosis .. .. .	1	—	1	—
Lordosis .. .. .	1	—	1	—
Scoliosis .. .. .	2	1	1	—
Hemiplegia (Infantile) .. .. .	2	—	—	2
Facial paralysis .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Dyspituitarism .. .. .	2	—	2	—
Chilblains .. .. .	1	1	—	—
T. B. adenitis .. .. .	1	—	1	—
Fracture elbow .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Minor injuries .. .. .	4	4	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	79	32	44	3

TUBERCULOSIS OF BONES AND JOINTS

Number of Sheffield school children treated at King Edward VII Hospital during 1944 ..	45
Number of Sheffield school children seen at the Tuberculosis Dispensary during 1944 ..	1,496

HEART DISEASES AND RHEUMATISM

A full description of the nature of the work undertaken by the Physician at this clinic has been given previously. The medical officers continue to welcome the opportunity of this special aid. Moreover, the active association with the Children's Hospital enables any further laboratory investigation and xray examination to be made.

At this clinic also, suitable children are nominated for Ash House School and here all the children are effectively “ followed-up ” on discharge from the school.

The local increase in all forms of rheumatism noted previously unfortunately continues but it is at least satisfactory to note that the Committee can offer the requisite treatment and supervision.

A summary and analysis of the cases seen by the specialist follows.



Condition	School children	
	Cases	Attendances
1. RHEUMATIC PAINS OR ARTHRITIS—		
(a) with heart affection .. .. .	60	125
(b) without heart affection .. .. .	28	63
2. RHEUMATIC CHOREA—		
(a) with heart affection .. .. .	11	23
(b) without heart affection .. .. .	8	18
3. RHEUMATIC CARDITIS WITHOUT (1) OR (2) ABOVE .. .. .	137	242
4. CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE .. .. .	52	86
5. FUNCTIONAL HEART DISORDER .. .. .	11	16
6. NO RHEUMATISM OR HEART DISEASE OR DISORDER .. .. .	53	65
Totals .. .. .	360	638

### TUBERCULOSIS

Co-ordination between the School Medical Service and the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Midgley Turner, continues smoothly and efficiently. Dr. Midgley Turner's report on the work of the Dispensary in relation to school children follows :—

“ The work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary amongst tuberculous school-children and suspects continued to be carried on in close co-operation with the School Medical Department. The sessions on Wednesday mornings and afternoons and Saturday mornings are mainly devoted to the examination of school children at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The names of all children who are known to have been in contact with infectious cases of tuberculosis in their homes, are supplied to the School Medical Officer. By this means the School Medical Officer is able to keep these children under specially close supervision. In all, 173 of these contacts were reported to the School Medical Officer during 1944.

The examination of ‘ contacts ’ has been continued and the regular treatment and supervision of tuberculous children has been carried out. Of the 302 ‘ contacts ’ of school age examined, 170 were retained on treatment and supervision at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

During the year 1944, 2,002 attendances (exclusive of new cases) were made by school children, 1,786 by notified cases, and 1,214 by observation cases. These figures are lower than those for last year, and this is probably due to the fact that many parents find it difficult to bring their children to the Dispensary owing to present conditions. The proportion of absentees, therefore, tends to be rather higher than in normal times.

NEW CASES. 20 notified cases of tuberculosis of the lung were examined, 302 'contacts' and 483 suspicious cases. (Of the latter, 95 were sent up by the School Medical Officer).

X-ray examinations were made in the cases of 682 school children.

During the year 75 notified and 120 suspicious cases were admitted into Sanatorium for observation and treatment.

The number of Notifications of Tuberculosis in school children received was :—

PULMONARY—Males ..	59	NON-PULMONARY—Males ..	25
Females ..	48	Females ..	13

Tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum of three children.

Forty-six places at the Whiteley Wood Open Air School were reserved for children selected by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer. Should he not require the whole of the 46 places, there is an arrangement whereby the vacant places are filled by the School Medical Officer. The children selected had signs of infection of the chest glands without marked invasion of the lung tissue, and were, therefore, in a non-infectious condition.

In addition, twenty-six places were reserved at the Springvale House Open Air School for children selected by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer."

### CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

The year under review has been unprecedentedly busy. 349 children have been referred and 344 cases have been closed during the year. The number referred is 80 more than the number sent in in 1943, 149 more than the average for the last three years and nearly double the average number sent in over the period since 1937 when the clinic opened. Whilst the number of children referred to the clinic can be taken as a measure of the usefulness of the service offered, from the point of view of the clinic staff, the number of cases closed reflects more accurately the work being done. This is illustrated by figures for the corresponding periods mentioned above : average number closed per year during the last three years—217, average number closed per year since opening of the clinic in 1937—171. The numbers referred by the West Riding, Doncaster and Rotherham Authorities shown in the appended figures, are approximately those sent in in previous years, the increase is due almost entirely to children referred from the Sheffield Authority.

It has again been possible to see cases within a very short time after being referred. This is a great advantage as a large proportion of them can be dealt with by consultation and advice. The position of children who

cannot be so dealt with is, however, not so satisfactory. It will be seen that at the end of the year, 28 children were awaiting treatment. Many of these children had been waiting for upwards of a year. This number is a considerable increase on the number in the same category at the end of the previous year, and is accounted for partly by absence of staff, as mentioned in another paragraph, and partly by the increase in the number of cases referred.

The arrangements for running the clinic at Sheffield and the branch clinics at Rotherham and Doncaster have continued unchanged, and as close a liaison as possible has been kept with the schools and other agencies. As in other years, most of the cases have been referred by head teachers and school medical officers.

As in the past, there have been many requests by teachers for advice about general school problems or individual children from a psychological angle. The staff has frequently been encouraged by the receipt from head teachers and parents of appreciative letters, and some parents give monetary contributions to show their satisfaction.

Lectures and lecture courses have been given to Training College and University Students, Child Care Reserve Students, parent-teacher associations and teachers' professional associations. Towards the end of the year the load of work became so heavy that it was decided to cut down temporarily this aspect of the work as much as possible, as it would inevitably advertise the work of the clinic and bring in more cases which, with the present staffing arrangement, could not be undertaken.

The clinic's part-time psychiatrist, Dr. D. G. Iliff, who worked eight sessions per week, resigned and left the clinic at the end of June to become Medical Director of the Cheltenham and Gloucester Child Guidance Clinic. It was not possible to replace her until nearly the end of the year, when Dr. K. B. Cobb, was appointed as from 23rd October. Unfortunately, Dr. Cobb was unable to offer more than five sessions per week. The clinic also suffered by its inability to replace Mrs. P. Thomas, psychiatric social worker, who resigned and left on the 4th October. This meant that the whole of the psychiatric social work has fallen on Miss E. J. Nicholson, who has given splendid service under these very difficult conditions. Tribute is paid to Mr. Wilde who has arranged the clinic's activities, having regard to these limitations, to the best advantages.



	Sheffield	West Riding	Doncaster	Rotherham	Total
NUMBER OF CASES REGISTERED DURING 1944.					
Girls .. .. .	88	13	7	9	117
Boys .. .. .	183	20	14	15	232
Total .. .. .	271	33	21	24	349
ANALYSIS OF REGISTERED CASES.					
Cases closed 1st January, 1944 to 31st December, 1944 .. .. .	261	33	25	25	344
Cases open on 31st December, 1944 .. .. .	98	18	13	9	138
Cases on waiting list 31st December, 1944 .. .. .	29	—	—	1	30
Total .. .. .	388	51	38	35	512
REASONS FOR CLOSING CASES, 1944.					
Did not attend at all .. .. .	13	3	1	—	17
Patients unco-operative .. .. .	2	—	—	—	2
Parents unco-operative .. .. .	8	—	—	1	9
Further attendance impossible .. .. .	4	2	1	—	7
Transferred to other treatment .. .. .	2	1	3	—	6
Consultation only .. .. .	194	23	10	15	242
Treatment completed .. .. .	26	3	4	5	38
After supervision .. .. .	12	1	6	4	23
Total .. .. .	261	33	25	25	344
ANALYSIS OF CASES OPEN 31ST DECEMBER, 1944.					
Under treatment .. .. .	28	5	3	1	37
„ supervision .. .. .	22	3	3	6	34
„ investigation .. .. .	24	9	6	—	39
Awaiting treatment (investigation complete) .. .. .	24	1	1	2	28
Total .. .. .	98	18	13	9	138

REASONS FOR REFERENCE OF ALL CASES.

Authority	Nervous disorders	Habit disorders	Behaviour disorders	Intellectual difficulties	Other disorders	Total
Sheffield .. .. .	22	20	70	159	—	271
West Riding .. .. .	2	6	20	5	—	33
Doncaster .. .. .	2	1	13	5	—	21
Rotherham .. .. .	7	4	10	3	—	24
Total .. .. .	33	31	113	172	—	349

SOURCE OF REFERENCE.

Authority	School Medical Officer	Head Teacher	Speech Therapist	Parent	Probation Officers	Private Doctor	Hospital	Others	Total
Sheffield .. .. .	45	126	46	25	4	4	8	13	271
West Riding .. .. .	4	14	4	5	4	—	—	2	33
Doncaster .. .. .	2	15	—	3	—	—	—	1	21
Rotherham .. .. .	11	8	—	2	1	—	1	1	24
Total .. .. .	62	163	50	35	9	4	9	17	349

AGE RANGE.

Authority	0-4 years 11 months	5-6 years 11 months	7-10 years 11 months	11-13 years 11 months	14-15 years 11 months	16+	Total
Sheffield .. .. .	5	32	148	71	8	7	271
West Riding .. .. .	—	4	10	13	5	1	33
Doncaster .. .. .	2	2	13	4	—	—	21
Rotherham .. .. .	1	4	11	5	3	—	24
Total .. .. .	8	42	182	93	16	8	349

## INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT RANGE OF CASES CLOSED DURING THE YEAR.

Authority	74 and under	75-89	90-109	110-119	120+	Not tested	Total
Sheffield .. ..	72	87	49	12	18	23	261
West Riding .. ..	6	11	8	1	4	3	33
Doncaster .. ..	3	7	11	3	—	1	25
Rotherham .. ..	3	7	11	4	—	—	25
Total .. ..	84	112	79	20	22	27	344

## RETURN OF INTERVIEWS AT THE CLINIC.

Authority	PSYCHIATRIST DEPARTMENT	PSYCHOLOGIST DEPARTMENT	SOCIAL WORKERS' DEPARTMENT	TOTAL
Sheffield .. ..	388	1,243	847	2,478
West Riding .. ..	88	79	90	257
Doncaster .. ..	34	57	80	171
Rotherham .. ..	37	59	59	175
Total .. ..	547	1,438	1,096	3,081

## EVACUATION

Following the declaration by the Ministry of Health of the City as a "return home" area in October, the evacuation of Sheffield school children commenced in 1939, came to an official close. In last year's report mention was still made of the "trickle" evacuation of children and it was recorded that plans were in readiness for medical inspection in the event of any organised evacuation. In December arrangements were made for the return of 95 school children who had been evacuated in school holidays or under the "trickle" scheme. A few children, owing to special circumstances, still remained in the reception areas.

A final tribute is gratefully paid to the County Medical Officers and their staffs in the reception areas for the ready help and consideration extended to the children.

## RECEPTION

A historian possibly reading the preceding section in years to come may wonder at the contiguity of the succeeding account, yet the tragedy of the suffering of the Southern districts of the country is still so vivid that no surprise will be felt at the present time. In common with other parts of the country comparatively immune from the latest fiendish assaults of the enemy, Sheffield very willingly offered hospitality to the people from these areas. The city thus became a reception area when evacuation commenced.

The School Medical Service undertook the medical inspection and treatment of the mothers and children in the Rest Centres in the spirit of warm sympathy and helpfulness. Yet, at the same time, the condition of the evacuees can be reviewed objectively as an indication of the medical and

socialological state of a section of the population after nearly five years of war. At the beginning of the war the country was disturbed over the condition of the evacuees finding expression in such publications as "Our Town" and "Branch Street." It is a pleasure to record a different picture as the figures shown below are satisfactory proof of the excellent care of these children who were inspected after many weeks of exceedingly trying conditions in the home areas. This indeed may be recorded as fair proof of the high morale of the people living under continuous strain.

All the evacuees had been inspected by the health staffs of the evacuees areas and information relating to defects was forwarded.

The first trainload arrived in July and numbers continued to arrive to the middle of August, making in all 8 parties. 1,839 mothers with 3,412 children, together with 834 unaccompanied children passed through the Rest Centres during this time. Of the adults, 6 heads were found to be infested with lice and 31 with nits. Amongst the children, 26 heads were found to be infested with lice and 182 with nits. One family only was found to harbour body lice as well as head lice. Cleansing was undertaken at the Rest Centres. 25 cases of scabies were found and arrangements were made for treatment at the City General Hospital. At the Railway Stations treatment for minor cases of malaise only was undertaken. At the Rest Centres 148 minor ailments were dressed and cases of general malaise were treated. Five cases of whooping cough and one case of chicken pox were admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital. There were two admissions to the City General Hospital and three evacuees were transferred to the Medical Rest Centre. One adult case was admitted to Fir Vale House on account of paralysis. Various references were made to appropriate minor agencies and in some cases a selection of billets had to be specially indicated, for example, for one child who was "allergic to animals."

It is appropriate to place on record the continued co-operation, whole-hearted support and tact shown by the School Medical Staff during the whole of this period and to express thanks to the Medical Officer of Health, the doctors at the various hospitals, and to the billeting officers for their very able help.

#### WORK OF SCHOOL NURSING STAFF

The work of the School Nursing Sisters and Nursing Assistants has been fully described in previous reports.



# SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSING SISTERS AND NURSING ASSISTANTS

## IN THE SCHOOLS—

Attendance daily with the Medical Officers at Routine Inspection.

Examination of children under cleanliness scheme—Boys	..	..	..	67,163
Girls	..	..	..	86,022
				<hr/> 153,185
„ „ for “ following up ”	..	..	..	5,491
„ „ for investigation of outbreak of Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	22,175
„ „ for other purposes	..	..	..	32,120
Number referred to clinics	..	..	..	7,482
Weighing and measuring	..	..	..	29,958
Number of visits to schools	..	..	..	12,745
Number of visions tested	..	..	..	23,130

## IN THE CLINICS—

INSPECTION CLINIC—Attendances with the Medical Officers.

TREATMENT CLINIC—

	EYE TREATMENT		EAR TREATMENT		DRESSINGS	
	Cases	Attend- ances	Cases	Attend- ances	Cases	Attend- ances
Attercliffe	154	684	434	2,910	2,211	7,728
Pitsmoor	236	1,183	353	3,178	1,316	6,661
Hillsborough	84	690	167	1,576	959	7,078
Heeley	173	1,138	149	1,757	961	6,458
Central	240	1,756	327	3,784	1,103	8,291
Handsworth	23	184	60	765	260	1,469
Woodhouse	37	191	40	408	463	2,416
Shiregreen	182	1,263	291	3,118	1,777	8,394
Manor	190	716	206	2,434	2,243	12,091
Wisewood	93	625	97	851	686	3,632
Wybourn	82	822	95	1,615	744	7,014
Southey Green	76	713	78	848	864	7,217
Special Schools	277	2,581	378	6,205	3,352	36,022
	<hr/> 1,847	<hr/> 12,546	<hr/> 2,675	<hr/> 29,449	<hr/> 16,939	<hr/> 114,471

305 heads (37 boys, 268 girls) have been cleansed at the Clinics by the Nursing Assistants.

## IN THE HOMES—

Visits for “ following up ”	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,463
„ neglect, uncleanliness, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	594
„ various purposes	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,224

## CLEANLINESS SURVEY—

Total examinations—Boys	..	..	..	67,163		
Girls	..	..	..	86,022		
					153,185	
Nits found	Boys	..	..	6,083	(9·05%)	
	Girls	..	..	23,122	(26·8%)	
					29,205	(19·06%)
Verminous	Boys	..	..	871	(1·29%)	
	Girls	..	..	2,433	(2·8%)	
					3,304	(2·15%)
Dirty	Boys	..	..	1,817	(2·7%)	
	Girls	..	..	1,098	(1·27%)	
					2,915	(1·9%)
Verminous clothing found	..	..	..	—	—	
Number of individual children found to be not clean during the year	..	..	..	..	..	7,641
Bad clothing	Boys	..	..	316	(0·47%)	
	Girls	..	..	210	(0·23%)	
					526	(0·34%)
Bad footwear	Boys	..	..	834	(1·24%)	
	Girls	..	..	490	(0·56%)	
					1,324	(0·86%)

In accordance with the local practice, 4,834 children who were found to be suffering from various defects during general survey were referred by the school nursing sisters to the clinics.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The School Medical Service works in active co-operation with the Public Health Service over the control of infectious diseases in the schools. The general arrangements and methods employed in maintaining close supervision and in investigation have been fully described in previous reports. The incidence of infectious disease during the four quarters of the year as reported through the schools is shown below. These numbers do not give complete cases but are sufficiently indicative of the trend of infection.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total	
					1944	1943
Measles .. ..	165	491	97	622	1,375	2,517
German measles .. ..	391	1,082	137	96	1,706	302
Whooping cough .. ..	195	211	101	218	725	1,281
Chicken pox .. ..	1,348	1,720	324	304	3,696	1,470
Mumps .. ..	77	88	45	1,005	1,215	111
Scarlet Fever .. ..	306	264	122	271	963	1,647
Diphtheria .. ..	69	76	61	94	300	431

### DIPHTHERIA

The total number of notified cases of diphtheria occurring in the age groups 5—15 years was 215, compared with 434 in 1943, 708 in 1942, 853 in 1941 and 530 in 1940.

The total number of fatal cases occurring amongst school children was 4 compared with 5 in 1943, 18 in 1942, 16 in 1941, and 20 in 1940. None of these children had been immunized.

As a local measure the 290 children discharged from hospital were examined, together with 441 contacts.

The school medical officers notified 38 cases of diphtheria, 33 being throat cases and 5 nasal. Swabs were taken as indicated through the year and the following table shows the number and the results :—

#### SWABS TAKEN :—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Throat .. ..	32	97	129
Nose .. ..	5	48	53
Ear .. ..	1	5	6
	<u>38</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>188</u>

In addition, 1 swab from the throat, 4 swabs from the nose and 2 from the ears were submitted for virulence tests and none of these was stated to be virulent.

There were 51 visits to schools where cases of diphtheria had occurred for the purpose of investigation.

#### IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

The details describing the local drive for immunization have been given in previous reports. The problem of dealing with indifferent parents is tackled by follow-up letters and personal appeals by the head teachers, the medical officers and the school nursing sisters wherever possible. It is difficult, however, to gain access to many of these parents and it is regrettable to note that the children may suffer through their indifference. From available records it is gratifying to note that 73 per cent. of the children in the city—aged 5 to 15—had been immunized by April 1944.

During the year a reinforcing or stimulating dose was offered to children aged 5 or 6 who had received their immunization treatment in early infancy. The response has been very satisfactory, 66 per cent. of the parents accepting this offer.

The relevant numbers for the work done in 1944 by the School Medical Service are shown below :—

Number of letters sent through schools to parents .. .. .	16,321
„ parents who desired treatment .. .. .	4,381
„ „ later refused treatment .. .. .	133
Acceptance rate .. .. .	27%
Number of children who have attended for treatment .. .. .	6,763
„ received complete treatment—	
Children up to 5 years .. .. .	600
5 to 15 „ .. .. .	2,752
over 15 „ .. .. .	5
Number received part treatment .. .. .	1,804
Total number of attendances .. .. .	9,488

The figures from the inception of the scheme to the end of April 1945, are given below :—

Number who have received complete treatment during 1941 .. .. .	5,091
„ „ „ „ 1942 .. .. .	19,495
„ „ „ „ 1943 .. .. .	15,478
„ „ „ „ 1944 .. .. .	3,357
„ „ „ „ 1945 (to end of April) .. .. .	1,173
	<hr/>
	44,594
	<hr/>
Number of cases where treatment is not yet complete .. .. .	1,319
Total number of all attendances .. .. .	122,477



## STIMULATING OR REINFORCING DOSES

Total number of letters forwarded to parents since April, 1944	..	..	4,370
Total number of acceptances	..	..	2,899
Acceptance rate	..	..	66 per cent.
Total number treated	..	..	2,787
(95 per cent. of the acceptances).			

## SCARLET FEVER

The total number of cases of scarlet fever occurring in children between 5—15 years notified to the Medical Officer of Health during 1944 was 1,082 compared with 2,221 during 1943. The school medical officers notified 15 cases and examined 779 cases following discharge from isolation. There were 43 visits paid to the schools for the purpose of investigation.

## MEASLES

There was a marked increase in the number of cases in the last quarter of the year, but comparatively few cases occurred during the rest of the year. 24 visits were paid to the schools to assist in the supervision and early diagnosis of cases.

## WHOOPING COUGH

There was a marked decrease in the number of whooping cough cases during the year. The school medical officers notified 20 and 2 visits were paid to the schools in this connection.

## CHICKEN POX

There was a marked increase in the number of cases during the year, especially in the first two quarters. 17 visits were paid to the schools in this connection.

## MUMPS

There was a marked increase in the number of mumps during the year, the incidents becoming epidemic in the last quarter. 26 visits were paid to the schools.

## SCHOOL CLOSURE

No school or department was closed during the year on account of infectious disease, and the school medical officer issued 2 certificates under the Code Amending Regulations showing that the low attendance appeared to be due to epidemic sickness.

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Interest in physical education continues and the first interim report by ' The Research Board for the Colleration of Medical Science and Physical Education ' in 1944 is welcomed. The Research Board came into being in July 1943, and this work should be of great value.

Close co-operation exists between the School Medical Service and those engaged in physical education. In particular, individual reports are made on children submitted for an opinion as to their suitability for various types of physical activities. During the general medical examination also, this consideration is always borne in mind and head teachers are informed where restrictions are considered necessary.

Mr. Carr, the Chief Superintendent of Physical Education contributes the following war-time abbreviated report :—

“ 1. Throughout the year, indications of a strong surge forward in the realms of physical education have been very much in evidence and it is now apparent that this phase of education is recognised as an integral part of a general education and not as one of the frills. The increasing number of school entries in the various games competitions, cricket, football, rounders and netball ; the growth of individual school galas ; the general interest in and development of swimming and experiments and developments in dance, point strongly to the desire, on the part of the teaching staff, to take advantage of all existing facilities. The needs of the services, the general shortage of staff and lack of equipment do but tend to emphasise the success already achieved.

2. The Committee, through its Physical Education Department has always provided opportunities for Sheffield Teachers to keep abreast of modern developments by conducting refresher classes in all phases of physical education. During the year the following refresher courses were held.:

- (i) *Teachers and Leaders of Evening Schools, Evening Institutes and Youth Clubs.*
  - (a) Men—Recreational Physical Training—27 enrolled.
  - (b) Women—Recreational Physical Training—23 enrolled.
  - (c) Women—“ Keep Fit ”—19 enrolled.
  - (d) Men and Women—Ballroom Dancing—12 enrolled.
- (ii) *Sessional Course for Teachers of Senior Children.*  
Women—32 enrolled.
- (iii) *Physical Training Course for Teachers of Senior Children.*  
Women—20 enrolled.

(iv) *Modern Dance Demonstration Course.*

Men and Women—461 accepted.

(v) *Infant Teachers' Demonstration Course.*

Women—47 accepted.

(vi) *Recreative Course of Physical Training for A.T.C. Officers.*

Men—7.

Most of these Courses consist of 10 lessons of two hours each and attendance is voluntary as they are held in the evenings. The sessional class, which it is hoped to develop was held during school hours at the Training College on alternate half days and lasted a fortnight, teachers being liberated from their duties to attend. This is the third women's sessional course held during war time.

The Modern Dance Demonstration Course was held at four centres, three successive weekly demonstrations being given at each Centre. 461 teachers accepted the invitation to attend one or other of these courses.

The Infant Demonstration Course, comprising three successive weekly demonstrations was held at the Huntsman's Gardens Council School and 47 teachers attended.

3. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES. Other factors which exercise an influence on the physical welfare of Sheffield School children are :—

- (i) The various Teachers' Clubs and
- (ii) The Associations of School Teachers which deal directly with the recreative activities of Primary school children.
- (i) The Teachers' Clubs functioning at present are :—
  - (a) The Sheffield Aesthetic and National Dance Society.
  - (b) The Sheffield Teachers' Folk Dance Society.
  - (c) The Sheffield Teachers' Netball Club.

These clubs meet weekly throughout the year and a member of the Committee's Physical Education Organising Staff usually acts as Leader and Teacher. Instruction in modern methods of teaching the subject are given and the advantages of formal instructional classes are here combined with the free atmosphere of club traditions.

The clubs also arranged demonstrations, children's dance parties, tournaments and special week-end and holiday courses.

- (ii) The Associations dealing with the recreative activities of Sheffield school children are :—
  - (a) The Sheffield Schools' Athletic Association.
  - (b) The Sheffield Schools' Swimming Association.



Except that the Annual Sports Day was not held this year, the Athletic Association is now proceeding with all its peace time activities and football, cricket, netball and rounders leagues are operating and, moreover are well supported by the schools. Inter-city football matches were played with Liverpool, Doncaster, Barnsley and Leicester. A very successful Rounders Tournament was held in Abbeydale Playing Field in July, when 400 children attended and 30 teams competed. The Sheffield Teachers' Netball Club staged an equally successful Tournament in October at the Arbourthorne North Council School when 18 teams competed.

The Sheffield Schools' Swimming Association in spite of difficulties has kept to its programme of war-time activities which include coaching in advanced swimming to specially selected boys and girls during the summer months at Woodthorpe Baths and the organisation of two successful galas, a girls' and a boys' on the 15th and 22nd July respectively.

Clubs and Associations deserve a special word of praise for their untiring and successful efforts.

4. (a) Physical Training.—The absence of so many young men teachers due to the demands of the services, has created difficulties, particularly in the training of senior boys and the work has been modified accordingly. In many cases this work has been undertaken by younger women teachers who have accommodated themselves to the new conditions very successfully.

(b) Dancing.—Changing personnel does not help in a rapid development of dancing but interest is growing in this phase of education and the steady work of the two Teachers' Dance Clubs is showing good results. A week's holiday course in Modern Dance was conducted at the Training College at the end of July by Mr. Rudolf Laban and Miss Lisa Ullmann, who has taken many week-end Modern Dance Courses for Sheffield Teachers. Seventy-six teachers attended the July holiday course.

(c) Swimming.—Steady progress is being maintained in swimming and the importance of securing good style before speed is emphasised. It is pleasing to report that Sheffield schools have again won the National Life Saving Trophy for the year 1944. This is the thirteenth occasion in the twenty-four years during which the Shield has been available for competition that Sheffield Schools have won it.

Comparison with the previous year's awards for Swimming indicate the progress made, last year's results being given in parenthesis :—

Distance Certificates	.. .. .	4,412 (3,931)
Life Saving—Bronze Medallions	.. .. .	561 (416)
Intermediate Certificates	.. .. .	1,157 (985)
Medallions of Merit	.. .. .	42 (21)

- (d) Games.—Infant and Junior games, providing accommodation is sufficient, can be played in school playgrounds although J. IV children should have some introduction to field work. All senior classes should have playing field facilities and the policy of the Committee is to ensure that this ideal is reached eventually. At present the majority of schools have to travel long distances to playing fields and as transport is not adequate at present, many senior classes resort to play-ground games of minor organisation which do not demand the effort which major games would ensure. The re-introduction of league games in cricket, football, rounders and netball has given an added stimulus to games training but it must be remembered that match playing is not the be-all and end-all of the games lesson. There is a danger of the interests of a few favoured players being secured at the expense of the majority of weaker players who need most attention, practice and encouragement.

When the playing fields at Bawtry Road, Hurlfield Road and Spa Lane are released from the control of the Ministry of Agriculture the present facilities will be greatly improved. All playing fields are very much over used at present and it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep a good surface throughout the year.

- (e) Clothing.—Commendable efforts are made to encourage the children to wear suitable clothing. Many boys strip to the waist during suitable weather. A supplementary issue of 1,828 plimsolls was made during the year to primary and secondary departments. Many improvisations, some of them very ingenious, have been utilised. Clogs have made their appearance again but these are dangerous wear for physical training lessons. Whole sets of knickers and shorts have been made from black-out material.

- (f) School Sports and Galas.—Growing interest is shown in these forms of school activities. Apart from the interest aroused and the physical value obtained, these functions have a social value and form an interesting focal point for the meeting of home and school.

(g) Physical Training Demonstrations.—In connection with the Holidays-at-Home programme, twelve demonstrations were arranged as follows :—

- i. “ Keep Fit ” at Longley, Concord, Graves and Millhouses Parks.
- ii. Gymnastics at Longley and Concord Parks.
- iii. Folk Dance at Graves and Millhouses Parks.
- iv. National and Aesthetic Dances at Weston, Millhouses, Graves and Concord Parks.

Other demonstrations of recreative Physical Training were given at Prince Edward and Hunter's Bar Evening Schools.

## 5. PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS.

### i. *Evening School and Club Institutes.*

All Evening Schools and Club Institutes provide recreative activities in the form of Recreative Physical Training (advanced with apparatus), Keep Fit Exercises, Dancing (Ballroom, Folk, National and Aesthetic), Boxing and Swimming. The formation of groups for the pursuit of open-air activities is encouraged in connection with the Social Activities of each school and no opportunity is lost to advance the cause of a purposeful, healthy and manly outlook towards life. Many of the Evening Schools and Club Institutes which provide for Saturday Football are members of the Sheffield and Hallamshire County Football Association and take part in League Competitions. Members of Evening Schools gained the following Royal Life Saving Society's Awards during 1944 : Elementary Certificate, 18 ; Intermediate, 20 ; Bronze Medallion, 23 ; Bar to Bronze Medallion, 11 ; First Class Instructor's Certificate, 3 ; Award of Merit, 4.

### ii. *Keep Fit Classes for Adults.*

Nine Men's and thirty-nine Women's classes were held throughout the year in various parts of the City. Three Swimming classes for women and one for men were held at King Edward VII Swimming Bath.

iii. In many cases the Education Committee is asked to provide instructors for all forms of recreative activities for Youth Organisations. Although the demand is greater than the supply of fully trained and suitable people, it has been possible to recommend people who could give reasonable service. Every encouragement is given to intending Leaders and Instructors to qualify further by joining the Committee's Classes for the Training of Leaders.



6. The Teachers are to be congratulated on their whole-hearted efforts to maintain a good standard of work notwithstanding the many difficulties. Thanks are due also to the School Medical Officer and his staff for their ever-ready co-operation in all matters relating to Physical Education."

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### CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, EDUCATION WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES

The value attached to the parent's presence at the routine medical inspection and the importance of consultation between the doctor and the parent whenever possible has been stressed in previous reports.

The following percentage of parents took advantage of attending with the children at the routine examinations :—

Entrants	5 years old	..	..	..	..	..	..	86·97%
Leavers	13	„	..	..	..	..	..	44·66%

Parents also value the consultation offered and accompany the children in increasing numbers at most of the Clinics.

To the teachers and the inspectorate a special debt of gratitude is due. They help in very many ways and give active assistance in ensuring the success of medical, dental and cleanliness inspections, diphtheria immunization treatment, and in the preparation of special reports on individual children.

The education welfare officers give valuable aid in the following-up system and provide the connecting links between the ancillary sections.

Appreciation can be expressed here of the co-operation and help given by general practitioners and medical officers at the various hospitals.

The help which has been given during the year by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, through their energetic and tactful local inspectors, has been much appreciated.

The Cripples' Aid Association, the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare, the Council of Social Service, and the Sheffield Schools Clothing Guild, have again rendered useful service during the year.

Due acknowledgement and thanks are given to the local Press for their sympathetic and helpful presentation of school medical topics.

## NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

A full account of the medical care and dietary provision for these infants has been given in previous reports.

During the year, as the need became apparent, 9 additional classes were opened, calling for further improvisation and ingenuity in planning. At the end of the year there were 2,145 places in 47 classes and 2 schools.

Mention was made last year that cod liver oil and orange juice were given to all these children. In addition, an iron supplement is given to infants selected by the medical officers as suffering, or suspected to be suffering from anæmia. Reports from the doctors indicate that on the available evidence there is marked improvement following such treatment.

The medical officers paid 202 visits to the schools and classes and examined 1,967 infants for " routine " and 2,678 as " selected " and quarterly examinations, calling for 43 letters and 48 letters respectively, advising the parents of defects found.

A start has been made in obtaining the particulars of the heights and weights of these infants, which will be useful for comparison purposes in succeeding years.

### BOYS.

HEIGHT (in inches).				WEIGHT (in pounds)			
Age	No.	Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.	Age	No.	Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.
2	208	$35.16 \pm 0.123$	1.78	2	208	$29.61 \pm 0.262$	3.78
3	464	$37.80 \pm 0.081$	1.74	3	464	$33.35 \pm 0.170$	3.67
4	584	$40.08 \pm 0.072$	1.74	4	584	$36.78 \pm 0.167$	4.04

### GIRLS.

HEIGHT (in inches)				WEIGHT in pounds).			
Age	No.	Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.	Age	No.	Mean $\pm$ S.E.	S.D.
2	173	$34.66 \pm 0.151$	1.99	2	173	$28.02 \pm 0.242$	3.19
3	471	$37.31 \pm 0.088$	1.90	3	471	$31.91 \pm 0.203$	4.41
4	531	$39.65 \pm 0.089$	2.06	4	531	$35.40 \pm 0.182$	4.20

S.E. = Standard error.

S.D. = Standard deviation.

## RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Defect or Disease	Routine Inspection. Number of Defects.		Special Inspection. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Minor ailments .. .. .	9	7	32	7
Visual defects .. .. .	15	11	29	4
Defects of nose and throat .. .. .	63	32	38	19
Dental defects .. .. .	1	3	2	1
Other defects .. .. .	34	100	17	35

## RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED

Defect or Disease	Number of defects treated		
	Under the Authority's scheme	Otherwise	Total
Minor ailments .. .. .	35	5	40
Visual defects .. .. .	31	6	37
Defects of nose and throat .. .. .	32	24	56
Dental defects .. .. .	1	—	1
Other defects .. .. .	13	14	27



## BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN

During the year alterations resulting in increased accommodation for these handicapped children were effected. A pre-fabricated hut was erected at Bents Green for the use of two classes of partially sighted children. Accordingly, when this group was transferred from Arbourthorne North accommodation became available at this school for the physically defective children who were at Highfield Special School. Space thus made available at the latter school was utilised in establishing a Junior Mixed section for mentally defective children.

The partially sighted children travel with the children going to the open air school at Bents Green and arrangements were made for the physically defective children to travel to and from Arbourthorne on a special motor bus.

The general arrangements for the care and supervision of handicapped children remain as described in previous years. Certain features, however, call for comment.

It is a pleasure to record the successful treatment of the children admitted to Ash House. During the year 66 children (40 girls and 26 boys) were admitted.

The following analysis gives the type of rheumatic manifestation shown by these children :—

Chorea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rheumatic endocarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Rheumatism only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Rheumatism with chorea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rheumatic carditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rheumatism with mitral disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mitral stenosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Aortic incompetence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
									<hr/> 66 <hr/>

During the year 70 children were discharged. The average length of treatment was 6·7 months.

After discharge from Ash House the children are followed up at the Rheumatism and Heart Clinic held at the Central Clinic. The further history of these children is shown in brief by the following table :—

Fit for public elementary school	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Fit for school for physically defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Fit for grammar school	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Left school over-age	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Under own doctor	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Left city	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

The purpose and function of this residential school for children recovering from rheumatism, chorea or heart disease, have been fully discussed in previous reports. In conclusion, it is again a pleasure to acknowledge the generous service and willing help and advice of the visiting physician, Dr. Bösenberg, of the Children's Hospital.

The work undertaken during the year with the children found to be educationally sub-normal is as follows :—

The results of the examination of children following special reports on their school attainments, are shown below :—

Recommended for admission to day special school .. .. .	125
Recommended for admission to residential special school .. .. .	5
Found mentally defective but allowed to continue at the ordinary school under special circumstances .. .. .	21
Found dull and backward and continued in attendance at the ordinary school .. .. .	106
Found mentally defective and unfit for ordinary or special school ..	12

An analysis of the children leaving the day special schools is given below :

Allowed to leave before 16 years of age .. .. .	2
On attaining the age of 16 .. .. .	25
Certified to be incapable of receiving further benefit .. .. .	15

Certain children leaving the special schools are formally notified to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority or referred to the Voluntary Association for after-care.

The following table gives the particulars of the formal notifications during 1944 :—

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a special school .. .. .	11	17
Children unable to be instructed in a special school without detriment to the interest of other children .. .. .	1	—
Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a special school on or before attaining the age of 16 .. .. .	22	5

Information regarding three children under the age of seven who appeared suitable to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts was also sent to the Statutory Authority.

The Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare undertakes the visitation and supervision of the ex-pupils of the special schools who have not been officially reported to the Mental Deficiency Committee. The number this year is 207. Reports are obtained from the Voluntary Association twice a year.

Reports on the Special Schools are now becoming available and it is the general desire that they should be placed on record. The Director reports on the Hillsborough Special School :—

" Effective Accommodation .. .. .	120
Number on Roll .. .. .	133
Number of Classes .. .. .	5
Number of Assistant Teachers .. .. .	5



Since 1939 when the Department was transferred from the Lancasterian to Hillsborough this Special School for Mentally Defective boys has taken on a new lease of life. The removal was a gain in itself but fresh development dates more particularly from the end of 1941 with the release of the Head Teacher from direct responsibility for one of the classes. The change is due partly to the better quality of the pupils, partly to the improved staff arrangements and still more to the enthusiasm with which the Head Teacher has studied and adapted for the school's needs the best existing models of Special School organisation and curriculum.

Progress has been achieved, in the first place, by the employment of more scientific methods of classification and by the provision of parallel classes at the top of the school. This organisation has made possible the building of educational programmes best suited to the different levels of the A and B streams. Secondly, the schemes of work and methods have in most subjects been set out in such detail that continuity of instruction and a fine grading of subject matter are assured. In the basic subjects, this is particularly so and the series of assignment cards enables each individual to progress according to his ability. A step by step analysis of subject matter is being made in Physical Education, Speech Training and Music so that the special needs of these boys may be better met. Similarly, the use of puppets to introduce situations and vocabulary of graded difficulty is being further explored. Tribute must be paid to the interest and enthusiasm of the staff which have called into being a wide range of individual apparatus essential for Special School activities.

The measure of attainment by means of standardised tests which are now part of the routine procedure will, it is hoped, shortly provide scientific evidence of the progress made. The spirit of alertness and achievement which pervades the school is however, incontestable. Extremely good work is being done in Handwork and Drawing, the schemes in these subjects having been designed to exercise the practical abilities in which some of the boys are of average or over-average quality. Under normal conditions Woodwork would comprise the final stage of the scheme but in existing circumstances it has been necessary to develop a suitable course in plastics instead. Equipment, materials and tuition will be provided and a suitable series of exercises developed to meet the particular needs of the boys. On the whole the Physical Education shows evidence of conscientious and thoughtful work and it is hoped that a frequent exchange of ideas and discussion of methods will help to give a better balance of training in all classes.

The school is providing in most respects a very good social training. The rooms are kept bright and interesting and the boys are given duties



NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED BY THE DENTISTS.

(a) ROUTINE AGE-GROUPS :—

Age	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 & over	Total
Number .. ..	8	13	36	44	59	110	83	93	91	41	11	589

[illegible]

**PARTICULARS OF CHILDREN WHO ARE MAINTAINED IN  
RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS, DECEMBER, 1944**

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Chalfont St. Peter Colony, Bucks .. .. .	1	—	1
Soss Moss Residential School for Epileptic Children, Manchester	2	2	4
The Maghull Home for Epileptics, Liverpool .. .. .	1	2	3
			<u>8</u>

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.			
The Mary Dendy Home, Sandbridge .. .. .	1	—	1
The Beacon School, Lichfield .. .. .	5	—	5
Monyhull Colony, Birmingham .. .. .	—	3	3
Besford Court Catholic Mental Welfare Hospital, Worcester ..	3	—	3
The Ogmore Camp School, Bridgend .. .. .	3	—	3
Llansantffraed Court Special School .. .. .	—	1	1
Hopwell Hall Special School .. .. .	1	—	1
			<u>17</u>

DEAF CHILDREN.			
Royal Residential Schools for the Deaf, Manchester .. .. .	1	—	1
St. John's Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Boston Spa ..	1	2	3
The Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston .. .. .	1	—	1
			<u>5</u>

BLIND CHILDREN.			
Sheffield Royal Blind School .. .. .	7	6	13

DELICATE CHILDREN.			
Liverpool Open Air Hospital, Leaseowe .. .. .	—	1	1

CHILDREN RECOMMENDED FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT BY CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.			
Dunnow Hall, Newton-in-Bowland .. .. .	3	2	5

**AFTER CARE**

During the year 491 visits were paid to 209 cases under the age of 21 years. Of these 18 were ex-pupils of the schools for the mentally defective; 12 were children who had been recommended for such schools but had attended private schools, etc.; 44 were deaf; 25 partially-sighted; 47 physical defectives other than cripples and 63 ex-pupils of open-air schools.

Mrs. Stuart, the After-care Officer, reports as follows :—

“ Again there has been little difficulty in placing these handicapped children in employment. The number not working shows an increase on the last two years ; sometimes this is due to the children being really unfit for work, but with some of the girls it is because the mothers can earn more by keeping them at home and going to work themselves. The motives of the parents are mixed : the money counts, of course, but there is always also a genuine desire to make things easier for the children. We feel that it is better for the child to be working if it is fit and suitable work can be found if only from the point of view that it will find things much harder if, as will almost certainly happen, it has to earn its own living later on.

Unskilled and semi-skilled factory work still continues to attract large numbers because of the high wages. In some cases these will prove permanent jobs, particularly in the cutlery and tool-making industries, but others will obviously come to an end with the war. One feels that the handicapped youth will then find difficulty when he has to compete with normal people and has no particular skill or training to offset his handicap.

A large proportion of girls go into packing and warehouse work. This is usually light, clean and under good conditions with reasonably good wages at the moment. It is therefore quite suitable for those who are not particularly gifted or ambitious.

Most of the young people from the special schools for mentally defective children, who come on the after-care list seem able to hold their own at work and fit in as normal members of the community. In the cases where this is not so, it is usually due to bad home conditions. Fairly frequent visiting sometimes helps, keeping both the child and parents “ up to the mark.” Most of those not able to hold their own are those who evaded the special schools. Some of these are so low-grade or so poor physically that they would probably never have done anything but in a few cases one feels that the children have possibilities that could have been developed.

Many of the children from the open-air schools desire open-air work. A number of boys during the past year have wanted farm-work, but this is difficult to arrange in a city like Sheffield without the boys leaving their homes. Some have gone into gardening and some into milk-delivering but there are not enough light open-air jobs for them.”



## EMPLOYMENT OF EX-PUPILS OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

	M.D.		Deaf		Partially-Sighted		Physical Defectives		Open-air	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Skilled trades .. .. .	2	1	2	6	—	4	2	4	2	3
Semi-skilled work .. .. .	1	1	3	7	—	3	3	2	3	6
Office .. .. .	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
Shop-assistant .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	1
Cook .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telephone Switch Board Operator ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Butcher's Assistant .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Farinwork, gardening .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	3
Lorry mate, van boy .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	2
Milk delivery .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Packing, warehouse work .. .. .	2	—	7	—	2	1	2	2	5	1
Domestic, cleaning, canteen work ..	4	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
Property repairing .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweet-making, bottling, canning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Unskilled factory work .. .. .	1	3	8	—	5	1	4	1	2	4
Furnace, rolling mills, etc. .. ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labouring .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
General Assistant—Electrical goods	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol pump attendant .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bakehouse work .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Kennel assistant .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cinema attendant .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Attendant at E.A.I. .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Window cleaner .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Steel weigher .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinist .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Wholesale fruit market .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Armed forces .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
At home .. .. .	5	2	—	—	1	—	7	3	4	—
Epileptic Colony .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupation Centre .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupation not known .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2

## GRAMMAR SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

### MEDICAL INSPECTION

The pupils have their first full examination in the school at the age of 13, with a second full examination at 15 years. They are examined when they enter the school at 11 years in order to ensure a continuity of inspection and treatment between the elementary and grammar schools.

The following statistics relate to these latter examinations :—

Candidates for admission :—

Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	603
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	439

Pupils outside these age-groups can be presented by the principals of the schools for medical advice, and 105 were referred in this way.

The defects found amongst the grammar school pupils were again mainly visual, dental and postural, together with minor orthopædic cases. In all, defects found to be requiring treatment numbered 144. Letters were sent to the parents of 140 pupils found to require medical attention.

### NUTRITION

As with the elementary school children there seems to have been some fluctuation in the measurements of the grammar school pupils showing generally a slight decrease. Fortunately, the statistical analysis shows that only in a few age-groups are the differences significant.

### FOLLOWING-UP AND MEDICAL TREATMENT

The arrangements for following-up and treatment have been fully described in previous reports and are again unchanged.

### DENTAL TREATMENT

Systematic dental inspection and treatment for grammar school pupils was continued throughout the year. It is gratifying to note that the acceptance rate has increased this year from 54 per cent. to 68 per cent. The corresponding figure for 1942 was 61 per cent.

The following figures relate to certain aspects of this work, and other figures will be found in the official statistical tables on page 68.

Number of grammar school pupils inspected	..	..	..	..	3,325
Number of letters sent to parents	..	..	..	..	1,572
Number of consents	..	..	..	..	1,081 (68%)
Number refused treatment	..	..	..	..	68 (4%)
Number of "casuals" treated	..	..	..	..	99

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS  
SHEFFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

HEIGHTS

BOYS									GIRLS								
Age	Board of Education Standard 1928 Inches	1920 Inches	1928 Inches	1938 Inches	1942 Inches	1943 Inches	1944 Inches	1944 No. Exam.	Age	Board of Education Standard 1928 Inches	1920 Inches	1928 Inches	1938 Inches	1942 Inches	1943 Inches	1944 Inches	1944 No. Exam.
12	55.0	56.3	57.5	57.92	58.38	57.69	55.15	129	12	55.6	56.75	57.85	58.9	58.94	58.39	58.41	74
13	56.2	57.55	58.3	59.0	59.67	60.58	60.24	341	13	56.9	58.4	59.3	60.3	60.49	61.53	61.19	300
15	61.8	65.1	64.45	65.25	65.98	65.98	65.68	245	15	62.5	61.8	62.0	62.85	63.23	63.28	63.24	199
16	66.0	64.55	—	66.17	66.97	67.09	66.65	75	16	62.2	62.3	—	63.15	62.86	63.15	63.20	60

WEIGHTS

BOYS									GIRLS								
Age	Board of Education Standard 1928 Pounds	1920 Pounds	1928 Pounds	1938 Pounds	1942 Pounds	1943 Pounds	1944 Pounds	No. Exam.	Age	Board of Education Standard 1928 Pounds	1920 Pounds	1928 Pounds	1938 Pounds	1942 Pounds	1943 Pounds	1944 Pounds	No. Exam.
12	71.6	76.6	82.5	86.9	84.97	83.38	85.48	129	12	73.9	77.2	83.15	88.3	88.82	84.89	86.68	74
13	76.5	82.8	87.8	90.0	92.12	96.49	96.94	341	13	79.0	85.6	90.15	98.2	94.88	104.57	100.25	300
15	99.3	117.85	117.15	119.25	123.02	124.62	123.26	245	15	106.8	104.3	111.05	116.4	117.52	121.10	117.70	199
16	118.0	119.8	—	126.1	129.57	131.18	129.75	75	16	106.5	108.4	—	119.9	115.47	121.33	119.93	60



DETAILS OF 1943 MEASUREMENTS COMPARED WITH 1944

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. HEIGHT—BOYS (IN POUNDS).

Age	No. of boys	1943 Mean ± S.E.	S.D.	No. of boys	1944 Mean ± S.E.	S.D.	Difference ± S.E. 1944-1943	Ratio = Difference S.E.
11	433	56·29±0·124	2·57	397	56·33±0·123	2·46	0·04±0·175	0
12	119	57·69±0·241	2·63	129	58·15±0·216	2·45	0·46±0·324	1
13	435	60·58±0·157	3·28	339	60·24±0·157	2·89	-0·34±0·222	-2
14	123	62·90±0·287	3·18	98	62·36±0·378	3·74	-0·54±0·475	-1
15	361	65·98±0·161	3·05	245	65·68±0·201	3·15	-0·30±0·258	-1
16	114	67·09±0·278	2·97	75	66·65±0·361	3·13	-0·44±0·456	1

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. WEIGHT—BOYS (IN POUNDS).

Age	No. of boys	1943 Mean ± S.E.	S.D.	No. of boys	1944 Mean ± S.E.	S.D.	Difference ± S.E. 1944-1943	Ratio = Difference S.E.
11	433	77·98±0·525	10·93	397	79·07±0·569	11·33	1·09±0·774	1
12	119	83·38±1·078	11·76	129	85·48±1·191	13·53	2·10±1·606	1
13	435	96·49±0·823	17·17	339	96·94±0·922	16·98	0·45±1·236	0
14	123	107·94±1·499	16·63	98	107·51±2·233	22·11	-0·43±2·689	0
15	361	124·62±0·990	18·81	245	123·26±1·271	19·90	-1·36±1·611	-1
16	114	131·18±1·786	19·07	75	129·75±2·453	21·24	-1·43±3·034	0

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. HEIGHT—GIRLS (IN INCHES).

Age	No. of girls	1943 Mean ± S.E.	S.D.	No. of girls	1944 Mean ± S.E.	S.D.	Difference ± S.E. 1944-1943	Ratio = Difference S.E.
11	415	56·45±0·128	2·61	353	56·75±0·150	2·82	0·30±0·197	2
12	106	58·39±0·267	2·75	69	58·41±0·358	2·97	0·02±0·447	0
13	322	61·53±0·138	2·47	295	61·19±0·154	2·65	-0·34±0·207	-2
14	101	62·31±0·224	2·25	75	61·65±0·343	2·97	-0·66±0·410	-2
15	258	63·28±0·142	2·28	199	63·24±0·175	2·47	-0·04±0·225	0
16	46	63·15±0·364	2·47	60	63·20±0·275	2·13	0·05±0·456	0

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. WEIGHT—GIRLS (IN POUNDS).

Age	No. of girls	1943 Mean ± S.E.	S.D.	No. of girls	1944 Mean ± S.E.	S.D.	Difference ± S.E. 1944-1943	Ratio = Difference S.E.
11	415	79·67±0·711	14·48	353	78·74±0·698	13·11	-0·93±0·996	-1
12	106	84·89±1·502	15·46	69	86·68±1·912	15·88	1·79±2·431	1
13	322	104·57±0·996	17·87	295	100·25±1·013	17·40	-4·32±1·421	-3
14	101	107·86±1·575	15·83	75	105·65±2·464	21·34	-2·21±2·924	1
15	258	121·10±1·134	18·22	199	117·70±1·024	14·45	-3·40±1·528	-2
16	46	121·33±2·185	14·82	60	119·93±1·738	13·46	-1·40±2·792	-1

S.E. = Standard error.  
S.D. = Standard deviation.

## FULL-TIME COURSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC STUDENTS

The training of blind persons in Craftwork has been continued throughout the year by the Education Committee at the Sheffield Corporation Workshops for the Blind, in accordance with the Scheme of the City Council.

In addition instruction in General Educational Subjects has been provided.

The following table indicates the number of new entrants for training and the number of trainees transferred to employment during the year.

	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL
	From City	Out of City	From City	Out of City	
Number on books at commencement of year ..	5	1	5	—	11
New admissions .. .. .	4	1	3	—	8
Withdrawn—completed training .. ..	1	—	3	—	4
Number on books at end of year .. ..	8	2	5	—	15

The annual medical inspection was carried out during the year, and the defects discovered received treatment.

The Sheffield Authority has made a grant towards the maintenance of a student at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, who is taking a degree course in Law. One youth is being maintained at the Derwen Cripples' Training College, Oswestry.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### HEALTH EDUCATION

There have been no material changes in the teaching of hygiene in the schools.

Students in training from the Department of Education at the University visited the school clinics and the various special schools during the year. Demonstrations and lectures were given by the School Medical Officer. Talks on the school health services have been given to guilds and societies during the year by the School Medical Officer.

### BOYS' REMAND HOME

As a result of the Children's Hospital purchasing the premises at 287 Western Bank, the Boys' Remand Home ceased to function on the 11th December, 1944, until the end of March 1945.

In consequence the particulars given below relate to a period of eight months only, during which time 65 boys were admitted.

### Reasons for admission :—

#### OFFENCES.

##### Out of control plus :—

1. Truanting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
2. Theft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
3. Running away	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Absconder from Approved School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Larceny	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Housebreaking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Taking and driving car without owner's permission	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Indecent assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

All the boys were medically examined before admission, and the Home has been regularly visited by a medical officer. The following conditions which occurred during the year were treated at the Home :—

##### Skin conditions :—

Warts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Septic Sores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Boils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dermatitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acne	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Enuresis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

##### Ear, Nose and Throat conditions :—

Otitis Media	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
--------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

##### Coryza Group :—

Common cold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

##### Eye conditions :—

Inflamed lids	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Two boys were removed to Lodge Moor Hospital, one suffering from pneumonia, the other diphtheria. Another received treatment at the Children's Hospital for a cracked wrist bone.

Two boys had teeth extracted at the School Clinic.

The School Medical Officer again desires to express his appreciation of the effective help given during the year by the superintendent and matron in carrying out the treatment prescribed. In addition each boy's head was carefully cleansed on admission and it was found during this period 17 per cent. had lousy heads.

## GIRLS' REMAND HOME

The Remand Home at 104 Upperthorpe, received its first girl on 6th June, 1944, and 28 girls were received during the period ending 31st March, 1945.



The reasons for admission are as follows :—

Truanting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Larceny	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Out of control	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Place of safety pending other arrangements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

The girls were medically examined before admission and the Home has been visited by a Medical Officer as required. Many of the girls were specially examined by the Medical Officer, and on her recommendation at the Jessop Hospital also because of their moral history. The general health of the girls has been very good and the improvement in physique noticeable.

The following conditions have been treated in the Home :—

Tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Eczema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Abscess	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Two girls suffering from venereal disease and one who was pregnant were removed to special homes. One girl was sent into the City General Hospital for observation on account of mental disturbance. Four girls had teeth extracted at the school clinic. It is found that 90 per cent. of the girls' heads were verminous on admission and of these 70 per cent. were severely infected.

The School Medical Officer desires to express his appreciation of the help extended by the staff of the Jessop Hospital and to record the effective assistance given by the Matron.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS

Special examinations have been carried out as follows :—

Candidates for appointment in the service of the Education Committee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Examination for Stage Licence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Juvenile Court cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	296
For admission to Approved Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Fitness of school applicants for agricultural employment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160
Quarterly medical examination of " Boarded-out " children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

The following table which has been furnished by the Superintendent of Education Welfare Officers, gives particulars of applications for part-time employment of school children :—

Nature of Employment :—				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
News delivery (morning only)	..	..	..	39	3	42
„ (evening only)	..	..	..	27	4	31
„ (morning and evening)	..	..	..	135	23	158
„ (morning, evening and Sundays)	..	..	..	208	26	234
„ (Sundays only)	..	..	..	—	—	—
„ (morning and Sundays)	..	..	..	15	2	17
„ (evening and Sundays)	..	..	..	28	3	31
				452	61	513

## Errands for—

Grocers .. .. .	37	—	37
Greengrocers .. .. .	5	—	5
Butchers .. .. .	39	—	39
Bakers and confectioners .. .. .	7	1	8
Chemists .. .. .	1	3	4
Fishmongers .. .. .	—	—	—
Ironmongers .. .. .	—	—	—
Tailors .. .. .	—	—	—
Wallpaper merchants .. .. .	—	—	—
Shoe repairers .. .. .	—	1	1
Drapers .. .. .	—	1	1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	9	—	9
	<u>98</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>104</u>
Total number medically examined .. .. .	452	61	513
Applications refused—			
Medically unfit .. .. .	3	—	3
Grammar School children .. .. .	4	—	4
Under age .. .. .	—	—	—
Employed elsewhere .. .. .	—	—	—
Employment prohibited .. .. .	1	—	1
Cancelled by employer or parents .. .. .	29	6	35
	<u>37</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>43</u>

It is interesting to note that there is to be a Report by the Secretary of State for the Home Department on his enquiry into the employment of children and young persons.

### PARENTS' PAYMENTS

The following remarks, of course, apply to the year under review, namely, 1944.

In necessitous cases the Committee remit the whole or part of the cost of spectacles, surgical appliances, etc.

There are similar arrangements in connection with pupils from the grammar schools and other higher institutions.

The amount received under the scheme of voluntary payments in 1944 was £569 10s. 1d.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT RETURNS  
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1944

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

TABLE I.

A—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups—

Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	7,793
Second Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	244
Third Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	3,318
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	11,355
Number of other Routine Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	—
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	11,355

B—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections and

Re-Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	116,205
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TABLE II.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED  
DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS

Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly sub-normal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
11,355 .. ..	2,370	20·87	7,628	67·17	1,340	11·80	17	·14



TABLE III.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS CARRIED OUT UNDER THE  
AUTHORITY'S SCHEME

GROUP I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS  
(excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table V.)

Total number of defects treated or under treatment during the year under the  
Authority's Scheme .. .. . 23,564

GROUP II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT  
(excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

	Under the Authority's Scheme
Errors of Refraction (including squint) .. .. .	4,248
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) ..	84
Total .. .. .	4,332
Number of children for whom spectacles were—	
(a) Prescribed .. .. .	1,677
(b) Obtained .. .. .	1,124

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentists.

(a) ROUTINE AGE-GROUPS

Age .. .. .	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 and over	Total
Number .. .. .	7562	6222	5989	5644	5297	5275	4532	4700	4448	577	50,246

(b) SPECIALS .. .. . 4,741

(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials) .. .. . 54,987

(2) Number found to require treatment .. .. . 34,961

(3) Number actually treated .. .. . 17,396

(4) Attendances made by children for treatment .. .. . 27,854

(5) Half-days devoted to :—  
Inspection .. .. . 420  
Treatment .. .. . 3,337  
TOTAL .. .. . 3,757

(6) Fillings :—  
Permanent teeth .. .. . 7,242  
Temporary teeth .. .. . 79  
TOTAL .. .. . 7,321

(7) Extractions :—  
Permanent teeth .. .. . 3,395  
Temporary teeth .. .. . 24,379  
TOTAL .. .. . 27,774

(8) Administrations of general  
anæsthetics for extractions .. .. . 16,326

(9) Other Operations :—  
Permanent teeth .. .. . 5,892  
Temporary teeth .. .. . 77  
TOTAL .. .. . 5,969

TABLE V.

## VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses or other authorised persons .. .. .	19.77
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons .. .. .	153,185
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean .. .. .	7,641
(iv) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921 .. .. .	—
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 .. .. .	—
(b) Under School Attendance By-laws .. .. .	—

TABLE VI.

## BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN

Number of totally or almost totally blind and deaf children who are not at the present time receiving education suitable for their special needs.

	At a Public Elementary School	At an Institution other than a Special School	At no School or Institution
Blind Children .. .. .	—	—	1
Deaf Children .. .. .	—	—	—

## GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

TABLE I.

## A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

AGE	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Boys .. .. .	16	23	6	397	129	341	98	245	75	1,330
Girls .. .. .	—	—	1	353	74	300	75	199	60	1,062
Totals .. .. .	16	23	7	750	203	641	173	444	135	2,392

## B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of special Inspections and re-inspections .. .. . 1,449

TABLE II.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED  
DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS

Age Groups	Number of children inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly sub-normal )		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boys .. .. .	1,330	240	18·04	1,005	75·56	85	6·39	—	—
Girls .. .. .	1,062	268	25·23	700	65·91	94	8·85	—	—
Total .. .. .	2,392	508	21·23	1,705	71·27	179	7·48	—	—

TABLE III.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS CARRIED OUT UNDER THE  
AUTHORITY'S SCHEME

GROUP I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS

Total number of defects treated or under treatment during the year  
under the Authority's scheme .. .. . 242

GROUP II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

Errors of Refraction (including squint) .. .. . 284

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentists :—

(a) ROUTINE AGE-GROUPS

Age .. .. .	11	12	13	14	15	16 & over	Total
Number .. .. .	342	503	684	699	645	452	3,325

(b) SPECIALS .. .. . 130

(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials) .. .. . 3,455

(2) Number found to require treatment .. .. . 1,509

(3) Number actually treated .. .. . 1,052

(4) Attendances made by children for treatment .. .. . 3,087

(5) Fillings :—

Permanent teeth .. .. . 1,656

Temporary teeth .. .. . —

Total .. .. . 1,656

(6) Extractions :—

Permanent teeth .. .. . 517

Temporary teeth .. .. . 153

Total .. .. . 670

(7) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions .. .. . 531

(8) Other operations :—

Permanent teeth .. .. . 1,289

Temporary teeth .. .. . 2

Total .. .. . 1,291



# ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS

	Atter-cliffe	Pitsmoor	Hills-borough	Heeley	Central (E)	Central (F)	Hands-worth	Wood-house	Shire-green	Manor	Wise-wood	Southey Green	Wybourn	Special Depts.	Total
Inspection Clinic ..	7,055	3,248	2,730	4,246	2,041	1,997	1,098	947	4,018	5,747	1,088	986	3,140	804	39,145
Minor Ailments Clinic ..	6,667	3,500	3,695	4,437	2,918	2,487	1,204	673	4,931	5,502	1,377	762	2,407	864	41,424
Child Guidance Clinic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,478	2,478
Speech Therapy Clinic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,789	1,789
Treatment Clinics—															
Ophthalmic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,315	8,315
Orthoptic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,109	3,109
Aural ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	929	929
Dental (Central and Branch)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,285	31,285
Orthopædic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	570	570
Rheumatism and Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	638	638
Immunization ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,488	9,488
Dressings by Nurse—															
Eye cases ..	684	1,183	690	1,138	1,756	184	191	1,263	716	625	713	822	2,581	12,546	12,546
Ear cases ..	2,910	3,178	1,576	1,757	3,784	765	408	3,118	2,434	851	848	1,615	6,205	29,449	29,449
Minor surgical cases ..	7,728	6,661	7,078	6,458	8,291	1,469	2,416	8,394	12,091	3,632	7,217	7,014	36,022	114,471	114,471
	25,044	17,770	15,769	18,036	23,274	4,720	4,635	21,724	26,490	7,573	10,526	14,998	105,077	295,636	295,636

# SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

## COST

The following particulars are furnished as to the cost of the School Medical Service during the financial year ended 31st March, 1944 :-

SECTION	Gross Expenditure	Income from Local Sources (other than Rates)	Net Expenditure ranking for Grant	Net Cost to Rates after deducting Government Grant, &c.	Cost in terms of Penny Rate	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Gross Cost	Net Cost to Rates
Medical Inspection and Treatment .. ..	35,952 14 8	973 19 5	34,978 15 3	17,672 9 3	2 69	1 33
Ablutionary Baths .. ..	503 16 4	—	503 16 4	254 10 4	04	02
Special Schools .. ..	46,279 19 2	2,887 11 7	43,392 7 7	21,913 0 7	3 47	1 64
TOTALS .. ..	82,736 10 2	3,861 11 0	78,874 19 2	39,840 0 2	6 20	2 99





